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EU Demand: Austria and Norway Must Agree Now

**With Deadline Nearing,
Finns and Swedes Make
Membership Progress**

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union on Sunday warned Austria and Norway that their bids for membership would be delayed significantly unless they softened demands for special treatment on fishing rights and Alpine traffic by midnight Monday.

The deadline, which contrasted with clear progress by Finland and Sweden in the week-end talks, threatened to rob the EU of much of the political impetus it hoped to achieve when it began negotiations to embrace the four countries nearly a year ago.

European Affairs Minister Theodore Pangalos of Greece, who holds the rotating EU presidency, indicated that Finland and Sweden were likely to conclude agreements by the deadline but that Austria and Norway were having difficulty. Although talks could continue in coming months, he said, Feb. 28 is the "political limit" for cutting a deal that could be ratified in time for entry on Jan. 1, the ultimate aim.

Foreign Minister Alois Mock of Austria said it was "a distinct possibility" that his country would not finish talks by Monday.

Technically, officials acknowledged, negotiations could continue as late as March 10 and still meet the Jan. 1 entry date, but EU officials clearly wanted to keep up the pressure on the candidates to make concessions.

For the EU, the addition of the four countries is critical to its ambition of banking a wider Europe. If negotiators cannot find a way to accommodate four wealthy countries with deep democratic traditions and well-developed economies to the EU, it would deal a severe blow to the membership aspirations of Poland, Hungary and other East European countries. But Mediterranean countries, led by France and Spain, worried that the four candidates would shift the EU's power balance to the north and impede efforts to deepen political cooperation, have hardened their positions in recent days.

The impression that we have is that we are wasting time," French minister for European Affairs, Alain Lamassiere, said after a break in the talks late Saturday. "We are worried to see how the clock is ticking away and that the gestures we are making are not being reciprocated. It is time for the candidates' political will to manifest itself."

Officials said EU negotiators had offered 500 million Ecu (\$565 million) of aid a year to help the four countries align their farm prices with EU levels. Because of the difficulty of cultivating marginal Nordic and Alpine land, the four countries guarantee their farmers prices up to two times EU levels. The imposition of EU prices would cut farm income by some 2.5 billion Ecu a year.

That concession would reduce the net contribution the four countries would make to the EU's annual 70-billion Ecu budget to around 1.1 billion Ecu.

The EU also offered to maintain a pact limiting truck traffic in Austria's Tyrolean Alps for as much as seven years, compared with a previous offer of three years. But Mr. Mock said it was "inconceivable" that Austria could accept any shortening of the agreement, which is scheduled to run through 2004.

EU negotiators also made little progress in getting Norway to open up its fishing waters to boats from Ireland, Portugal and Spain, which has the largest EU fleet. Fisheries Minister Jan Henry Olsen said Oslo could not give up "responsible management" of its fish resources by letting in the three countries, which do not enjoy the access that other EU countries have.



President Ezer Weizman of Israel during a visit Sunday to Hebron, where he offered condolences for the mosque massacre and called for reconciliation as he toured the city.

Rabin Curbs Militant Jews

Arab Prisoners to Be Freed as Goodwill Gesture

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

HEBRON, Israel-Occupied West Bank — Seeking to defuse Arab anger and allay international concerns over the Hebron massacre, the Israeli government on Sunday ordered some of the toughest measures ever taken against radical Jewish settlers in the occupied territories.

The actions, which include the creation of a special commission to investigate the attack, affect a relatively small number of settlers for now, and they were swiftly rejected as "empty, hollow" gestures by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Nonetheless, they represent a change in spirit for Israel's leaders in that the sort of sanctions imposed collectively on Palestinians for years have now been placed on Jews considered beyond the political and moral pale. Settlers deemed to be dangerous are to be detained, disarmed and restricted in their movements through the territories.

Army commanders issued orders for the immediate "administrative detention" — arrest without formal charges — of five settlers presumed to be members or sympathizers of the Kach movement and its spinoff, Kahane Chai, both grounded in the anti-Arab extremism espoused by the late Rabbi Meir Kahane. It was a Kahane disciple, Dr. Baruch Goldstein from the neighboring Qiryat Arba settlement, who killed dozens of Palestinians in Hebron on Friday by opening fire with an automatic rifle as they knelt in prayer at a Hebron shrine held holy by both Muslims and Jews.

In addition, as a conciliatory move, the cabinet of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that as many as 1,000 Palestinian prisoners would be freed within a week.

Dr. Goldstein, who finally was overcome and beaten to death by the worshippers, was buried Sunday in Qiryat Arba after a funeral service in which some mourners praised him as a hero and a righteous man. His grave is said to be temporary, and the plans are to move him to the Jewish cemetery in Hebron when tensions ease.

"One million Arabs are not worth a Jewish finger nail," Rabbi Yaacov Perrin said in a eulogy. At the service in Jerusalem, attended by 300 people, one man shouted, "We are all Goldstein," an opinion echoed across Qiryat Arba by neighbors who said variously that they approved of his attack on the Arabs or at the least could not judge him.

This condoning of mass murder has shocked and repulsed many Israelis, including Prime Minister Rabin. One burial society in Jerusalem was reported to have refused to ritually prepare Dr. Goldstein's body for burial because he was a mass murderer.

Some officials said that the remarks at the funeral, while decidedly minority opinions in Israel and hardly representative of all settlers, contributed to the government's resolve almost as much as the desire to control the diplomatic damage and keep the Israeli-PLO peace talks on track.

Administrative detention has been a standard Israeli tactic against suspected Arab militants, and was even used against Rabbi Kahane himself in the 1970's. But to have it applied in this way to several Israelis at once is a change. And Justice Minister David Libai said more settlers could be added to the list.

One of the five was already arrested and ordered held for three months, but the others were at large.

The government also said that radical settlers — 20, according to some estimates — would have their guns taken away and others — perhaps 15, Israel Radio said — would be barred from entering the West Bank, especially Hebron. While the government did not characterize this measure as a form of exile, it was similar to bans on entry into the territories long imposed on Palestinians.

Mr. Libai suggested that the numbers of settlers to be disarmed could also grow. Defining these considered dangerous, he said that they were "people who have opinions that characterize the supporters of Rabbi Kahane — I would almost say that these kinds of opinions are immoral."

At the weekly cabinet meeting, ministers also instructed the attorney general to study ways of outlawing Kach and Kahane Chai, both of which have been kept from running candidates in the last two elections because of positions judged by the authorities to be racist.

"If we don't declare them illegal, we will have no legal basis to prevent the immigration of their brethren from Brooklyn," said Absorption Minister Yair Tsaaban, whose agency is responsible for tending to new Jewish arrivals.

Out of Jail, Yeltsin Foes Weigh Future

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russian I. Khasbulatov, a key leader of the October uprising against President Boris N. Yeltsin, said Sunday that he was quitting politics altogether and was "disgusted" with all those in power.

Mr. Khasbulatov and other leaders of the Oct. 3-4 hard-line rebellion were released from Lefortovo Prison here Saturday. The speaker of the former Russian parliament, one of Mr. Yeltsin's bitterest foes, told the Interfax news agency that he would concentrate on finishing a book about "the entire absurdity of economic reform in Russia."

Mr. Khasbulatov said that there was no one in Russian politics today "who would honor their commitments."

"Compared with them Machiavelli is a child," he said.

Mr. Khasbulatov and other leaders of the uprising were freed under the terms of an amnesty approved last week by the new Russian parliament. All had been charged with inciting mass disorder, a charge that could have resulted in jail terms of 15 years. More than 140 people were killed in the uprising, which was quelled when Mr. Yeltsin called in tanks to bombard the Russian White House, the parliament building where Mr. Khasbulatov and the others had barricaded themselves.

Yeltsin aides have sharply attacked the amnesty and warned that the release of the men, including the former vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, could plunge the country back into political strife. Mr. Yeltsin had tried unsuccessfully to block the amnesty. Some of his supporters are now pressing him to challenge the amnesty provision, which also covered the men who led the August 1991 coup against Mikhail S. Gorbachev, before Russia's Constitutional Court.

A political associate of Mr. Rutskoi's said the former vice president, a much-decorated Afghan veteran who remains popular, would very likely run in the next presidential elections, slated for 1996, when Mr. Yeltsin's term expires.

The associate, Andrei Fyodorov, said that Mr. Rutskoi, 47, had not been beaten down by his arrest and imprisonment but was also

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Swedish hockey players congratulating one another Sunday after they beat Canada in a sudden-death shoot-out for the gold medal.

Moving Closer to Global Village Ideal

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — As the world hurtles toward the 21st century, the Olympic movement finally appears close to fulfilling its potential as a global village that reflects the intensity of athletes and the diversity of nations.

Gone are the days of Cold War propaganda and politically inspired boycotts. While national flags and anthems were prominent

as ever on the medals podium, the 17th Winter Games here showed how international sport is moving beyond its old role as a theater to prove who can produce a superior society.

Even the judges, once obvious pawns in the East-West conflict, now seem above political reproach — except in figure skating, where Cold War loyalties seemed to surface during the women's competition. Oksana Baiul of Ukraine got the nod from former East bloc

judges, including the German judge, over Nancy Kerrigan of the United States.

The Lillehammer Games will be remembered for more than the hurdle between Tonya Harding and Nancy Kerrigan. Indeed, the more enduring images may be those that transcended personal or nationalistic rivalry.

Russian athletes whooped with joy when they learned about the U.S. speed skater Dan

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CLA Spy Suspect: 'Witty,' but not 'Wily'

By Tamara Jones
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They remember him as brash and brilliant back then, a slightly geeky boy who hid behind his rapier wit and dramatic flair. He performed in play after play at his high school in McLean, Virginia, including the class production of "The Devil and Daniel Webster."

But the Class of '59 never dreamed that Ricky Ames someday might make his own deal with the devil, becoming what investigators now describe as one of the most ruthless double agents in U.S. intelligence history.

Perhaps just as fascinating as the secrets

Aldrich Hazen Ames purportedly revealed, though, are the ones he kept. And what emerges from the faded memories of old friends and acquaintances, and from the stark print of the

Dick Cheney says President Clinton is too soft on Russia in the CIA mole case. Page 3.

39-page criminal complaint against him, provides little more than a grainy snapshot.

There is little to suggest what motivated Mr. Ames, 52, beyond the \$1.5 million the FBI maintains he collected since 1985 from the former KGB.

The government's thick affidavit depicts a cunning spy who would travel to South America to collect wads of misbegotten cash but was not willing to leave a signal for his handlers at a Washington mailbox because, as he explained to his wife in a taped conversation, "it's raining like crazy out there."

Snippets of exchanges between husband and wife — both now in jail and charged with espionage, charges they have denied — suggest an almost homey relationship amid cloak-and-dagger capers.

"Well, honey, I hope you didn't screw up."

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A Fateful Double Miscalculation Spurred Europe Bond Rout

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the dust clears from the plunge in European bond prices, analysts said the market was likely to take weeks to recover from the withdrawal of international speculators, who were forced to sell their holdings by two miscalculations.

What ought to have been "a graceful transfer of ownership" from the speculators to local investors, according to Jan Loey of J.P. Morgan & Co. in London, turned into a rout because the traditional buyers were not prepared to take on the bonds.

The speculators' first miscalculation was based on the perception that short-term interest rates would fall sharply in Europe. They had been expecting a rapid rise in bond prices as short-term European interest rates were pulled down by recession.

They then made a second mistake, trying to multiply their expected profits by buying dollars, figuring that the fall in European interest rates at a time when American rates were expected to rise would push the dollar up against the currencies in which their bonds were denominated.

But it did not work like that. The Bundesbank has been agonizingly slow to reduce money-market interest rates, at 6 percent since December, and this disappointment has translated into a slow but steady erosion of European bond prices since the start of the year.

This turned into a rout last week as positions

were dumped because the speculators found themselves in an untenable position, in part because the dollar fell as a result of the trade turmoil between Japan and the United States. Not only were European bond prices falling, but the currency hedge that most likely was established at the end of last month had moved massively against the speculators. Given the

NEWS ANALYSIS

high leverage employed by the speculators, who often borrow money to establish their market positions, this pincer movement drove losses to levels that could not be sustained.

The unraveling of both strategies left the speculators doubly vulnerable and sent them in droves to the exit doors. This created a liquidity problem in the bond markets last week, and finding new investors will take time. Local investors in Germany and France have recently had little incentive to buy long-term securities since short-term rates have been higher than the yields on bonds.

A similar rotation problem is affecting the U.S. market, although it is also suffering its own woes, notably about the timing and size of interest-rate increases by the Federal Reserve Board. Commercial banks, whose prime role is lending money rather than holding securities,

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The United States tells its G-7 partners to concentrate on creating jobs. Page 9.

UN Inspectors on the Way To North Korean Plants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — United Nations nuclear inspectors were heading for North Korea on Sunday to examine seven sites for any evidence that radioactive fuel may have been diverted to a secret arms program.

North Korea gave its assent to the inspections Friday only hours before the start of a process that could have resulted in a trade blockade against it.

In return for North Korea's limited action, the United States has agreed to suspend annual military exercises with the South Korean armed forces.

The six-member inspection team, plus a technician, left Vienna on Sunday for Beijing and was expected to arrive in Pyongyang on Tuesday.

The team is made up of three Finns and three experts from Arab countries, all staff members of the 120-state International Atomic Energy Agency, sources at the agency said.

The sources said the makeup of the team had been agreed with North Korea, which was

"rather particular about the countries they wanted and did not want taking part."

Their task is to gather information, change film in automatic surveillance cameras and change seals on permanent inspection equipment at the seven declared nuclear sites.

This will go only part of the way toward establishing whether North Korea is telling the truth in its insistence that it has no covert nuclear weapons project.

Hans Blix, the director-general of the atomic energy agency, has made it clear that there are inconsistencies in data offered by North Korea to balance its nuclear fuel accounts.

Ultimate verification can be achieved only if the agency is given access to more information and allowed to visit two further sites that the West suspects are involved in a nuclear bomb project, Mr. Blix has said.

The inspection team, which had been waiting to leave for several days, finally received entry visas for North Korea on Saturday after Pyongyang and Washington struck an accord.

North Korea stalled the inspections for

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Kiosk

Bomb Blast Kills 10 In Lebanese Church

Two wired mortar bombs planted near the altar blew up during Sunday Mass at a Maronite church in Lebanon, killing 10 worshippers and wounding 60, the police said.

The blast ripped through Sayyidat el Nejat (Our Lady of Salvation) church at Jounieh, 12 kilometers (8 miles) north of Beirut, shortly after 9 A.M. Witnesses said dozens of people were taking communion when the 82mm mortar bombs exploded. It was the deadliest bomb attack since a car bomb in mainly Muslim West Beirut killed 17 people in December 1991.

Prime Minister Rafik Hariri went to the church after the attack and said it was carried out by "foreign hands" to "cover up" the massacre of Arabs by an Israeli on Friday. A similar accusation was made by Foreign Minister Paris Boutz. (Page 7.)

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France...9.00 FF Saudi Arabia...5.00 R
Gabon...900 CFA Senegal...200 PTAS
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Q&A: U.S. Sets Aggressive Strategy on Exports to Asia

The Clinton administration is developing an aggressive United States export policy to promote jobs and economic recovery at home. Before arriving in China over the weekend after visits in Singapore and Indonesia, Jeffrey E. Garten, the U.S. under-secretary of commerce for international trade, discussed growth prospects and potential contradictions of the policy in Asia with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. The United States has adopted an aggressive market opening strategy and export policy. How will it affect political relations with East Asian countries?

A. When the Clinton administration came into office, it placed economics on a much higher plane in terms of overall foreign policy than previous administrations. It was inevitable that this would cause a certain amount of tension in our foreign policy because most other countries were not used to a really aggressive U.S. economic policy, and certainly not

used to the U.S. placing economics on the same plane as traditional security issues. It is possible over the next several years that we will see increasing tensions as we realize our foreign policy. But having said that, our market is staying open and I think that these tensions will be manageable.

Q. What will the new U.S. export strategy mean for Asia?

A. The government will be much more active in helping U.S. firms in the region. There will be some concessional export financing which we haven't had before, and there will be more links between the export efforts of federal and state and local governments.

Above all, there will be a much more aggressive advocacy on behalf of American firms when it comes to projects where foreign governments have some say. We have been leaving the field to Europe and Japan, where governments and industry cooperate much more closely than has been the case for the U.S. We will change that balance.

Q. How can the U.S. government use

its influence to swing contracts the way of U.S. business?

A. We have to do what other governments are doing, so long as it's legal. We have to be able to provide financing on competitive terms. We have to be talking to foreign governments about who they award contracts to. We have to be making the case on behalf of our firms.

We have to be organized. We have lots of programs. But in the past many of them, such as our insurance for overseas projects, export-import financing and feasibility study financing, acted at cross-purposes. So we have got to streamline our operation and make sure it is effective.

Q. Which are the big emerging markets and business sectors in Asia that are of particular interest to the United States?

A. The major markets for us are China, Indonesia, India and South Korea. That does not mean we are not interested in other countries, particularly members of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Q. Have you identified many emerging

business sectors and projects in Asia?

A. We are focusing very heavily on transportation, including aerospace, information services, telecommunications, health care services and equipment, environmental technology and financial services.

Our estimates are that over the next 10 years or so, there will be almost a trillion dollars worth of infrastructure projects such as these in Asia, mainly in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Indonesia and India.

Q. China and Indonesia are on your list of big emerging markets. Yet they are two countries where the Clinton administration is pressing hardest on human rights. Isn't that a disruptive element in the export drive?

A. Well, I don't deny that this makes trading more complicated. The fact is, however, that the U.S. can never be a purely mercantilistic country. We will never be like Japan or France, for example, able to look at economics purely in economic terms.

We have a set of values which will

always, in one way or another, characterize our dealings with other countries. It may be that this imposes some obstacles on our business. But I think they are obstacles that can be overcome if the businesses are really competitive.

Q. Is the plan to resuscitate the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade dependent on progress by Beijing on the human rights front?

A. The commission is dormant. We would like to revitalize it as a sign that we are very interested in a long-term commercial relationship with China.

I will set up a meeting with the Chinese for April in Washington in which we hope to discuss a very broad range of commercial issues. This will occur before the decision on Most Favored Nation trading status. Therefore, it is not dependent on what happens in June.

However, it certainly would make life much easier if there is a renewal of MFN. In which case the further meetings of the commission could very well become the centerpiece of commercial relations between the U.S. and China.

Stop Rights Activities or Face Rearrest, Beijing Tells Dissident

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Security officials have warned China's most prominent dissident, Wei Jingsheng, that he will be arrested again if he continues to campaign for human rights and democracy while on parole.

Mr. Wei has told associates that he has received three pointed warnings since Feb. 10. In each case, Public Security Bureau officials have told him to stop meeting with foreign journalists to discuss democracy and rights issues and to abandon plans to publish a book about his 14 years in prison.

At the same time, the authorities have rejected a new request by another dissident, Yu Haoceng, to travel abroad and warned him that he could be punished if he continues to write articles on democracy for publication outside China.

What is remarkable in the two cases is that both Mr. Wei and Mr. Yu have defiantly told the security establishment that they intend to go forward with their activities.

Mr. Wei has told associates that despite the seven warnings he has received since he was released from prison last

September, he has made it clear to the authorities that he will not "abide by excessive and irrational warnings."

In pointed defiance, Mr. Wei made public a letter to the International Olympic Committee asking the body to bring sanctions against China for jailing a young pamphleteer, Qin Yongmin, who opposed China's bid last year to play host to the 2000 Summer Games. China lost the bid to Sydney.

Mr. Qin, the pamphleteer, was recently sentenced without trial to two years at hard labor for drafting a "peace charter" last fall that called on the government to open a dialogue on political reform in China. Hard-labor sentences intended to "reform" prisoners are common in China.

The standoff between some dissidents and the party leadership is a product of the enormous pressure on China to improve its human-rights record.

President Bill Clinton has warned Beijing that he will cancel China's favorable trade status this June unless the leadership demonstrates "overall, significant progress" in accounting for and releasing political prisoners.

The problem for the Politburo is that each time it loosens the security apparatus's control over the population, democ-

cracy forces emerge to challenge the legitimacy of Communist rule.

Beijing Faults Washington

Coinciding with the visit of John Shattuck, Washington's senior human-rights official, China accused the United States on Sunday of playing power politics under the guise of safeguarding human rights. The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

The official Xinhua news agency carried a commentary which concluded: "The United States will certainly not succeed in its plot of practicing power politics and hegemonism under the excuse of human rights."

Mr. Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for human rights, arrived in Beijing for meetings that begin Monday with Deputy Foreign Minister Qin Huaosun on human rights. He is expected to remind the Chinese of Mr. Clinton's decision to make this year's renewal of China's most-favored-nation trading status conditional on improvements in its human-rights record.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher is to visit Beijing in two weeks for discussions that are to include human rights.

Probe Urged In Malaysia Bribe Charge

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — The opposition leader, Lim Kit Siang, called Sunday for a special investigation into allegations that Malaysian leaders received bribes from British companies in exchange for business contracts.

In calling for the investigation, Mr. Lim, secretary-general of the Democratic Action Party, said sanctions imposed on the companies were unequal and unjustifiable.

On Friday, Malaysia barred British companies from government-linked contracts in retaliation for British press reports alleging that Malaysian officials had taken bribes.

Mr. Lim said his party would only support the ban "if we are convinced that there is no basis to the numerous allegations of corruption, bribery and improprieties implicating the Malaysian government and its ministers."

The ban means the loss of huge business deals for British firms, including contracts for building a \$3.2 billion international airport near Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia, a former British colony, is Britain's second biggest Asian-Pacific market, after Hong Kong.

Government Tries to Sway Zulu Chief

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government held a second day of talks on Sunday with Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Zulu chief, in the hope of persuading him to participate in the country's first all-race elections.

Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte, who conducted the talks on behalf of the government in the KwaZulu homeland capital of Ulundi, was waiting for a response from the Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Mr. Schutte's secretary said.

"At the moment there is no decision yet on the participation of Inkatha," said the secretary, Frik Le Roux. "We are still optimistic." But he added that with the April 26-28 elections two months away, time was running out.

Mr. Schutte said Saturday that little progress had been made after more than three hours of talks with Chief Buthelezi and his nephew, Goodwill Zwelithini, the Zulu king. Mr. Schutte met Chief Buthelezi alone later Saturday night and Sunday morning. Mr. Le Roux said those discussions had been "very frank and friendly."

The talks were the government's latest effort to avert an election boycott by the party dominated by the Zulus. Chief Buthelezi and his white rightist allies in the Freedom Alliance have warned of civil war. They say they cannot take part in the April vote, charging that the interim constitution ignores their demands for ethnic self-determination.

The African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, has while, plans to meet Chief Buthelezi on Tuesday for the first meeting in nine months to ask him to drop his boycott threat.



Supporters mobbing Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, as he left the stage after a speech at an election rally on Sunday near Queenstown.

White 'Homeland' Is Not Bliss for South Africans

By Bill Keller

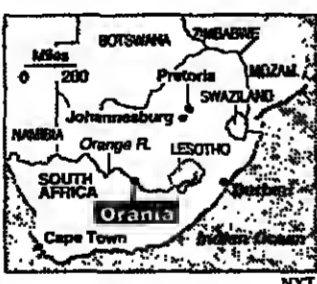
New York Times Service

ORANIA, South Africa — Chris and Ina Smit pulled into this tiny whites-only Utopia at 3 A.M., driven, they said, by a personal message from God and a powerful anxiety about black rule.

Later, under a broiling afternoon sun, they were still hating furniture from a trailer, enthusing aloud that they were managing all this heavy lifting without a single black to help them.

"White people working with their own hands!" Ina Smit kept saying, as her husband, 53, mopped his brow and wrestled another armchair across the weedy yard. "I think it's marvelous!"

White self-sufficiency and solidarity have been the watchwords of this privately owned village since it began three years ago as a pilot project for a future white homeland here in the scrub along the Orange River.



NYT

But now, as the founders of Orania brace for an anticipated influx of new citizens retreating from black victory in South Africa, residents here concede that self-sufficiency has proved elusive, and solidarity even more so.

As if leaving blacks behind has left them no one to fight but one another, the 350 residents of Orania have fractured into at least seven religious factions and sundry political factions.

"In a sort of pioneer situation like this, people are more definite about things," said Anna Boshoff, the wife of Orania's guiding theorist, Carel Boshoff, and the daughter of the founding ideologist of apartheid, Hendrik F. Verwoerd. At least 15 residents of Orania are Verwoerd relations, including his 92-year-old widow, who spryly defends what she calls "the hated apartheid."

Mrs. Boshoff is chairman of the village school, the Volkskool, which promotes "entrepreneurial attitude" — and economizes on teachers — by siting its students in front of computers and educational videos. More conservative parents deflected last year to form their own school, then split along religious lines, so that Orania's 90 children are now divided among three schools.

The village, originally built in the 1960s for crews diverting the Orange River into irrigation canals, is split into two distinct classes.

The white laborers live down a gravel road in the rocky homes that once housed mixed-race canal diggers. The "high society people," as one of the working-class Oranians put it, dwell in the upper village built for the white engineers

and technicians of the canal system.

Even the one thing that would seem to unite the citizenry of Orania, their aversion to South Africa's black majority, divides them. A bitter rift has developed between those who profess a philosophy of separate but equal, and those, like the Smits, who simply despise blacks as subhuman.

The view that blacks have no souls and cannot enter heaven is espoused by a sect called the Israelite Vision, which has prospered on the right-wing fringe. In Orania the sect is growing so fast that some original settlers fear it will take over the 80-member board of property owners that runs the village.

For the founders, whose mantra is that they are not racists, it is something of an embarrassment that their village attracts such people — and accepts them.

Orania is the brainchild of Mr. Boshoff, a retired theologian who with 29 other separatists bought the vacant village for \$570,000. The deal included 1,167 acres of prairie, 150 faded clapboard houses, a recycling plant for garden waste, a swimming pool, a community center and a post office.

An earlier white commune orga-

nized by Hendrik Verwoerd's son grew to more than 2,000 people but failed because the whites were soon outnumbered by black labor. The novelty of Orania was that whites would start anew basing the slogan painted anew basing on Orania's billboards, "We do our own work."

"In South Africa," Mrs. Boshoff said, "when an Afrikaner says 'I'm going to do something on my own,' he's talking about himself and 20 black people."

In theory, residents of Orania must be Afrikaners, descendants of the Dutch and the French who settled here in the 17th century. In practice, the standards are more flexible.

Why is Orania open to residents of English and German descent but closed to the many mixed-race South Africans who, in language, religion and culture, are truly Afrikaners?

Danie van Rensburg, a founder and deputy chairman of the town council, concedes the question is awkward for a man who professes to believe that "to be racist is a sin against our Creator."

But the fact is, "at this stage," he said, "unfortunately" not all Oranians are so enlightened.

WORLD BRIEFS

Slaying in France Spurs Mafia Fears

PARIS (Reuters) — The Mafia may be moving into southern France to escape a clampdown in Italy, a French mayor said Sunday after the shooting of a parliamentary deputy who had campaigned against drug gangs.

Investigators say the parliamentary deputy, Yann Fiat, of the Christian Union for French Democracy, was probably shot by hired killers. He was murdered on Friday evening on her way home in the town of Hyeres near Toulon. Mrs. Fiat took an outspoken stand against crime, and was a member of the parliamentary commission that reported on the spread of the Mafia in France.

The mayor of Toulon, Francois Trucy, told Europe 1 radio that Mrs. Fiat had been passionate in her war on drugs and crime on France's Mediterranean coast. "We fear that the purges that Italy is carrying out against corruption and criminals could prompt them to move abroad," he said. "When you attack criminals, they seek out safer countries." The police have reported that Mafia-style gangs are active in the area, trafficking in drugs and laundering money through local casinos and nightclubs.

Algerian Forces Kill Islamic Leader

PARIS (Reuters) — The head of the Algerian underground Islamic Armed Group has been killed in a clash with security forces, the Algerian news agency APS reported Sunday.

APS, quoting security services, said Djafar Aghmane and nine other members of his group were killed. The agency, headquartered in Paris, said he was killed in a suburb of Algiers.

Diplomats said Mr. Aghmane, 30, whose real name was Mourad Sid Ahmed, was responsible for the kidnapping of three French diplomats in October 1993. All were released. Last year, he was sentenced to death in absentia for murder.

Heavy Turnout in Moldovan Capital

KISHINEV, Moldova (Reuters) — Moldovans, buffeted by a debate on whether to merge with neighboring Romania and by Slav separatism in the Dniester region, voted on Sunday in their country's first post-Soviet parliamentary election.

The breakaway Dniester region in the east, dominated by ethnic Russians and Ukrainians, was boycotting the vote. But in Kishinev, the Moldovan capital, turnout was reported to be heavy. It was uncertain when results would be announced.

The Agrarian Democratic Party, which wants better links with other former Soviet republics and Romania, was favored to win the largest share of the 104 seats at stake. Trailing three in opinion polls were nationalists seeking union with Romania, which controlled most of Moldova before it was seized by the Soviet Union in 1940.

Britain Hid Details, China Asserts

BEIJING (AP) — China has accused Britain of concealing details of the failed Beijing-London talks on the political future of Hong Kong in an effort to put the blame on Beijing.

"China will surely respond to the British move at a proper time," said Zhang Junsheng, deputy director of the Hong Kong Bureau of China's Xinhua news agency, which acts as a de facto embassy in the colony.

Xinhua's report over the weekend of Mr. Zhang's comments did not say whether he gave details of how China would react. Mr. Zhang spoke after Britain made public its summary of the failed talks. The summary, which broke down last Monday, said the British had offered to negotiate on the election arrangements. China's position, said Hong Kong proposals to broaden the popular vote would benefit pro-democracy candidates.

Mexican Rebels Toughen Demands

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico (AP) — Guerrilla leaders appeared to take a new hard line at the first week of peace talks drew to a close on Sunday with tough rebel calls for real democracy in Mexico.

The Zapatista National Liberation Army reiterated demands for the resignation of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, clean elections in August and creation of a nonpartisan body to oversee elections. The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party has controlled the presidency and federal government since 1929, under a tradition of repression and often its opponents charge election fraud.

"Without democracy, there can be no liberty, no justice, nor dignity," the rebels said in a statement issued late Saturday. "And without dignity, there is nothing." The hard line contrasted with rebel statements last week that national issues such as political reform were too big to deal with during the peace talks in San Cristobal.

Fighting Is Said to Spread in Yemen

SANA'A, Yemen — A reconciliation pact signed by Yemen's two leading leaders, President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Vice President Ali Salem Bad'awi, has done little to heal their rift, leaving the country headed for war or division.

South Yemenis said Sunday that fighting with their northern rivals had spread from a southern province to an area to the north of the capital, Sana'a, and warned of a civil war engulfing the entire country. A southern military spokesman said 12 soldiers were killed and 30 wounded in the fighting on Saturday night and Sunday between rival army units in Sana'a, 200 kilometers (120 miles) north of the capital. It was the first reported clash in what used to be North Yemen before the country's 1990 merger.

The spokesman said tribesmen loyal to the parliamentary speaker, Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussein Alimani, leader of the Islamist Islah party, were fighting alongside northern troops, in the first reported involvement by Yemen's powerful tribes in the fighting.

TRAVEL UPDATE

LOT and BA Settle 4-Month Dispute

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish airline LOT and British Airways have agreed to end a nearly four-month-old allocation feud that has halted flights between Poland and Britain, Warsaw's Radio ZET said Sunday.

Transport Minister Boguslaw Liberański was quoted by the radio here as saying service would resume by March 9 and that each airline would be allocated nine flights a week between Warsaw and London.

The dispute erupted when Polish officials denied BA permission to double its weekly flights to London, saying this violated an aviation agreement Britain retailed by prohibiting Polish planes from landing in Britain, and Warsaw responded in kind. Behind the dispute has been a heated rivalry over the lucrative trans-Atlantic trade. LOT feared more frequent British flights from Warsaw would take customers from its direct North American routes to BA's cheaper connections via London.

The number of railroad accidents in Russia tripled in 1993 because of declining safety standards, a government agency says. The Mining and Industrial Oversight Agency reported a total of 3,200 accidents on railroad and pipelines, according to the Itar-Tass news agency.

The State Department has cautioned U.S. citizens not to travel to the central African state of Rwanda because of ethnic fighting and turmoil.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

TUESDAY: South Korea, Paraguay.
WEDNESDAY: Burma, Ethiopia, Libya.
THURSDAY: Bulgaria, Malawi, Morocco.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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Plan Seeks To Contain 'Outlaw' Nations

WASHINGTON — The U.S. national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, has laid out a plan for "dual containment" of Iraq and Iran and their hostility to the United States.

He calls them "outlaw" and "backlash" states, along with Cuba, North Korea and Libya.

But Mr. Lake makes a distinction between Saddam Hussein's Iraq and the fundamentalist Muslim government of Iran in an article appearing Monday in the quarterly *Foreign Affairs*. He says the Clinton administration supports Iraqi exiles, who are "loyal to the Iraqi people, but not to Saddam."

With Iran, he foresees the possibility of better relations.

"In Iraq, the regime is responsible for both war crimes and crimes against humanity, a regime whose invasion of Kuwait and passing of its own people have rendered it an international renegade," he wrote.

He also condemns "outlaw behavior" by Iran, saying it "is the foremost sponsor of terrorism and assassination worldwide." But he

her teaching job there when the family relocated to Washington. The Ameses moved into a modest Cape Cod across the street from the school.

Others also remembered Carleton Ames as an imposing, somewhat dashing figure. It was an open secret that he was a CIA agent. There was something else Carleton Ames could not hide very well either: his alcoholism.

Mrs. Wilhelm and several other longtime family friends acknowledged this. Carleton Ames was known to sometimes go on binges and vanish. It was not something the glib Ricky Ames was given to talking about.

"His mother was generally viewed as a saint," said one former friend. "She went through hell."

The friend remembered someone telling him that Carleton Ames "would kind of disappear off the radar screen."

"Mrs. Ames would take solace in the fact that, wherever he was, the CIA would find him," the friend said.

Still, Carleton Ames evidently provided something of a role model for Ricky, who, like his father, earned a college degree in history, and, like his father, joined the CIA.

"Ricky never had any job except the CIA his whole life," Mrs. Wilhelm said.

could not bear to authorize the release of "investigators" of "murders and pogroms." His deputy ended up signing the amnesty papers.

It was a day of bitter irony for Mr. Yeltsin, who almost five months ago seemed to have won a final, if bloody, struggle, with opponents who had sought to derail his reforms and force him out of the presidency. On Saturday they walked free, courtesy of the new parliament and the new, Yeltsin-drafted constitution, both installed as a result of the Dec. 12 election and referendum that the Russian leader had hoped would usher in a more cooperative era.

Mr. Yeltsin has made no direct public comment on the amnesty, and his advisers seemed in disarray about how to respond. Even after Mr. Yeltsin's bitter foes had been freed, his advisers were bickering about who was responsible and whether the amnesty decree should have been obeyed so swiftly.

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Reviewed by

**MERCY OF A RUDE
STREAM:**
**Vol. 1, A Star Shines Over
Mt. Morris Park**
*By Henry Roth. 290 pages. \$23.
St. Martin's.*
Reviewed by

"Douglas Hurd, British foreign secretary, is reading *"Broken Lives: Separation and Divorce in England, 1660-1857"* by Lawrence Stone. "The book is a riveting and important tale of aristocratic carrying on and has kept me distracted for many hours when I should have been studying my briefs."
(Michael Kallenbach, JHT)

The rediscovery of "Call It Sleep" propelled Roth to give up his hard life as a waterfowl farmer in Maine, to move to New Mexico and sporadically write proletarian fiction.

ed to appear in his lifetime but now, the first of six completed volumes comes before us, just as the author turns 88.

"Mercy of a Rude Stream" is less a sequel to "Call It Sleep" than a continuing assault on the same autobiographical terrain.

On the surface the family in "Mercy of a Rude Stream" is the same as in "Call It Sleep": the sensitive, clever, easily frightened child,

Morris Dickstein, who teaches English at Queens College and is director of the Center for the Humanities at the CUNY Graduate School, wrote this for The Washington Post.

By Alan Truscott

THE CAP Volmac World Top tournament, which ended in January in The Hague, won plaudits from the players.

It is not easy to decide whether North-South should bid six clubs on the diagrammed deal, and the players split down the middle: four said the bid was a slam, and four others four rested in four spades. Twelve tricks can be made easily if both black suits divide 3-2, and there are some slight extra chances. This makes it slightly worse than 50 percent, and in this situation one needs slightly better than that to justify the attempt.

Cohen held the South hand, playing with David Berkowitz of Old Tappan. New Jersey, and bid six clubs by the sequence shown. One diamond was required, since Cohen had been seen strong and untrifled. A diamond was

bid as an artificial game-force; and four diamonds was a Blackwood substitute.

East and West were Geir Helgemo and Tor Håkonsen of Norway, who were en route to a coaching winter school, and led the diamond queen, winning the first trick, and continued with a second diamond. South was forced to ruff, and the hand fell apart when the trumps failed to break evenly. The result was down two, and a gain of nine imps for the Norwegians.

Andrew Robson of Britain actually had a chance to make six clubs. The opening lead was the heart three, and he could have played the eight from the dummy. He would then have been able to maneuver to discard his diamond loser on a heart winner in dummy. But he thought it necessary to preserve the heart entry in his hand, and won

Like everyone else, he then went down to defeat.

NORTH (D)

♠ J9
♥ A1085
♦ K105
♣ A843

WEST EAST

♠ K167 ♠ 83
♥ J103 ♥ Q742
♦ QJ8432 ♦ A97
♣ 8 ♣ 1075

SOUTH

♠ AK8542
♥ K8
♦ 8
♣ KQ92

Both sides were vulnerable. The

North		South	
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	West
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
7 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass

...and the unhappy queen.

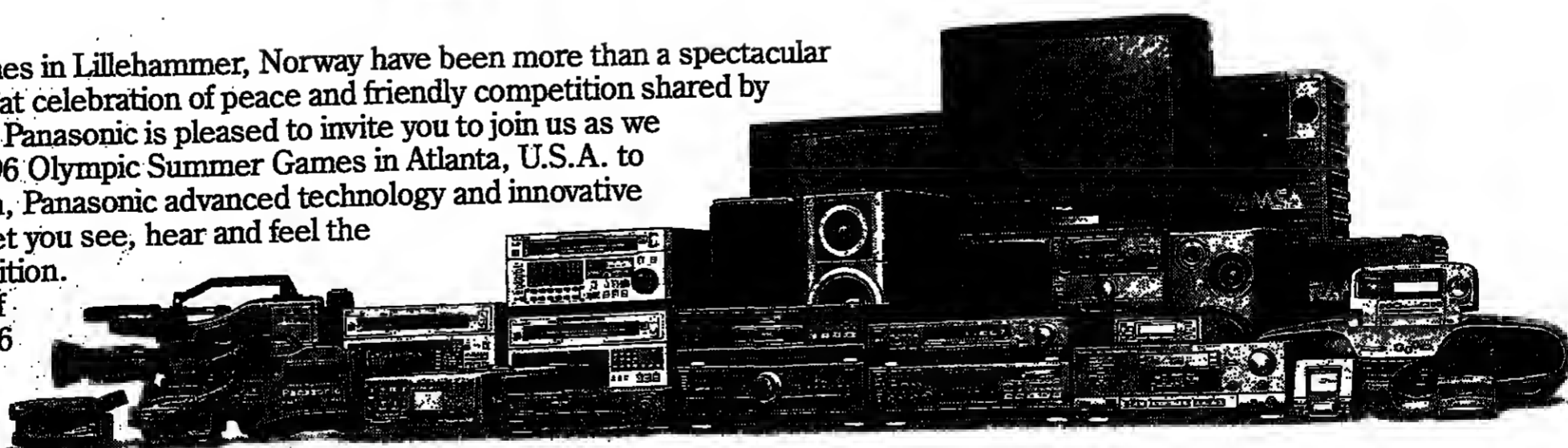
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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Massacre at Hebron

The terrible slaughter at Hebron in the West Bank is being attributed by Israeli officials to one deranged man. But the American-born doctor whose attack led to the death of more than 40 Muslims and the wounding of perhaps 170 others, while he perhaps acted alone, acted in a political context created by others who were not deranged. The broad context was one of an occupation that rose from a deep hostility between Arabs and Israelis and has been sustained by their mutual inability to find a way to live side by side.

The narrower context arose from the Israeli government's failure to control the proven menace of armed settlers determined to defy their own government's reach for peace. This is the lesson of this awful incident: not that one crazed Jewish settler did it but that the supposedly responsible authorities on both sides failed to do everything they could to prevent it. For instance, the Israeli government might have taken earlier steps in the steps it began taking after the killing to better police the West Bank settlers.

Friday's slaughter differs only in degree from the violence that Israelis and Palestinians have been dealing with each other for decades. It will no doubt stoke further rage

among aggrieved Palestinians, with all too predictable and grisly consequences. Yet like the blast that killed 68 civilians in Sarajevo last month, it has the potential — by the media-multiplied shock of the death toll — to alter the conduct of the conflict of which it is a part. If properly exploited, the incident could conceivably rescue violence from the deadly routine of another "cycle" and summon political leaders to review their approach to peace bargaining. The Hebron crime is a glimpse of a future that neither Israelis nor Palestinians can possibly want to taste and share.

President Bill Clinton responded with a call to Israelis and Palestinians to resume their peace talks promptly in Washington and to stay "in continuous session until their work is completed." Both accepted. At too slow a pace, they have been fighting out details of the agreement for limited Palestinian autonomy and Israeli withdrawal that they signed in Washington last fall. Hebron underlines the urgency. An agreement would not directly touch the site of the latest crime, but it would provide Israelis and Palestinians an essential demonstration that their fate is in the hands of political leaders, not murderers.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

In Mexico, a Healthy Turn

Encouraging reports are coming from the Mexican state of Chiapas, where government and guerrilla negotiators seem to have reached agreements on several local issues.

Even more important for the rest of Mexico is another set of talks proceeding more quietly between the country's main political parties. The subject is how to make this year's presidential elections fairer and more believable than the fraud-ridden exercises of the past.

A major breakthrough on this front could come as soon as Monday, when the parties meet again in Mexico City. But that is only likely to happen if the ruling party's presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, actively aligns himself with the cause of electoral reform.

The two sets of talks — Chiapas and Mexico City — are linked. Electoral reform had been swept off the political agenda until armed Zapatista guerrillas burst into several Chiapan towns on Jan. 1, demanding national as well as local changes. When the government treated this as a purely local uprising, national opposition parties took up some of the Zapatista electoral demands as their own.

Alarmed by displays of broad public sympathy for the rebel program, the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, abruptly softened its anti-reform stance. The first result was an informal pact between all the main parties last month. Now, the opposition parties are pressing for further changes and for formal codification of what has been agreed into enforceable laws.

The PRI has monopolized national power since it was formed by the victorious generals

of the Mexican Revolution in 1928. The last presidential election, in 1988, was marred by lost ballots, mysteriously stalled computers and doubt about whether the PRI candidate, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, had actually won. Since then, Mr. Salinas has strengthened the PRI and cleaned up some of the most flagrant abuses.

But as the current presidential campaign began, the old unreformed and increasingly embarrassing system creaked back to life.

Without benefit of primaries or any other democratic instrument, Mr. Salinas personally decreed Mr. Colosio as his chosen successor. Though the automatic front-runner, the PRI candidate has no independent mandate of his own, not a happy situation for him or one likely to promote public trust in the political system.

As Mexico's parties work out the mechanical details of electoral reform, the most constructive role for the Clinton administration would be to make clear Washington's preference for a campaign free of intimidation and a ballot count free of fraud.

The main actors in this drama are the Mexicans themselves. A number of them, including Mr. Salinas, and his peace negotiator in Chiapas, Manuel Camacho Solis, have risen admirably to the challenge. In fact, Mr. Camacho, who was passed over for the PRI presidential nomination, has thoroughly stolen the limelight from the official nominee, Mr. Colosio.

Mr. Colosio can grab it back, and establish some independent credibility, by strongly and publicly identifying himself with the cause of radical democratic reform.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

These Fallen Journalists

The murder of journalists has become a global plague. At least 56 journalists were killed last year while gathering news, including nine in Algeria, seven in Moscow, four in Turkey and three in Angola.

Within the past 13 months, five journalists died while on duty for The Associated Press, the greatest toll in so short a period in the agency's 146-year history.

Why the escalation? One reason is that the rules have changed. In earlier wars, belligerents generally tolerated correspondents, who were normally unarmed and plainly identified. Now journalists are not only expected to fire but deliberately targeted, as in Bosnia, or taken hostage, as in Beirut.

This happens in the United States, too. Two years ago in Queens, New York, a crusading journalist, Manuel de Dios Umanes, was gunned down by a contract killer who, under orders from a Colombian drug cartel, silenced the former editor of New York's leading Spanish-language daily, El Diario-La Prensa.

The proper response is for governments and press organizations to clamor for the

killers' prosecution. That was possible in Mr. de Dios's case but is not always feasible elsewhere. The AP staff members were killed in turbulent circumstances in Somalia, Afghanistan, South Africa and in a battle between Georgian and Abkhazian soldiers in the former Soviet Union.

But where killers are beyond the reach of justice, the memory of the dead can be kept alive. A recent conference commemorated the death of four journalists in Mogadishu last July. All were killed by a mob because they were foreign journalists.

One of the victims was Dan Eldon, a 22-year-old Reuters photographer. A selection of his evocative pictures of Somalia is now on display at the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs, in New York.

There is as yet no single place where the names and work of journalists like Dan Eldon can be preserved; perhaps it is time to consider such a memorial to those who have given their lives while recording the bravery and follies of the human race.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Let There Be No More Hebrons

The critical task facing Israeli and Palestinian authorities now is to use every means at their disposal to try to make the latest terrorist outrage that has occurred in the long war between the two peoples the last.

It is vital that the political fanatics, the religious zealots, the armed lunatics on both sides be disarmed and watched closely, not simply because the delicate peace process must be defended but, fundamentally and imperatively, to prevent any more innocent blood from being shed.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government, condemning the killings in the strongest terms, has taken an important step to tighten what clearly were inadequate controls over those Israelis who have made no secret of their fierce opposition to

a peace agreement with the Palestinians. President Bill Clinton announced soon after that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization had agreed to move their talks from Egypt back to Washington, and to intensify the negotiations in hope of reaching a prompt agreement for the first phase of Palestinian interim self-rule. The peace process, in short, won't be sidetracked by the butchery in Hebron. Aiding that decision may have been the good-faith offer from Israel to compensate the families of the mosque casualties.

But the horror of the Hebron massacre, like the horror of earlier wanton terrorist killings that have taken lives on both sides, won't soon be forgotten. The job of the peacemakers, more urgent now than ever, is to strive to cut loose from the legacy of hatred and distrust that these incidents represent.

—Los Angeles Times.

May We First Mourn the Dead?

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The internal demons of Baruch Goldstein, the Israeli settler who massacred dozens of Palestinians in Hebron on Friday, are beyond our reach or understanding. They died with Mr. Goldstein. But the spore of those demons lives on in the political uses that others would make of Mr. Goldstein's crime against humanity.

The blood had not been scrubbed from the floor of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron before members of Kach, the racist anti-Arab movement founded by Rabbi Meir Kahane, rushed to tell interviewers that

gunman in New York in 1990.

But the motivations and needs of political leaders and the societies they represent are far removed from the feelings of powerlessness and anger that usually spark individual terrorist outrages. Such acts rarely have the larger political impact that their perpetrators and supporters intend.

The only lasting meaning of these acts lies in the lives wasted and shattered in the fire of revenge that acts of terrorism express and stoke.

Mr. Goldstein's murder spree will have only one immediate, sure consequence: It will cause the death of more Jews in the occupied territories. And those revenge killings by Palestinians will in time spawn new Goldsteins in what the diplomats chillingly call the "spiral of violence."

The ritualistic reactions of spokesmen for Kach tomorrow (and for Islamic Jihad tomorrow) demonstrate anew that any event, however irrational and tragic, can be exploited by those interested only in their own agenda and version of the truth. These are good deaths, the spokesmen say. They can be put to our political use.

This is pathology on parade. The politicians and diplomats who are the ultimate targets of the Hebron massacre or the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 respond with their own rituals, denying that terrorism will intimidate them. Secretary of State Warren Christopher immediately expressed horror over the terrorism in Hebron and asserted that it underscored the need for "continuing the peace process."

That is a rational, efficient response for a U.S. diplomat trying to help engineer a settlement in the Middle East. But I suspect that if Baruch Goldstein had showed up at the Ibrahimi Mosque with roses instead of an M-16 assault rifle, the State Department also would have reacted with a statement about the need to "continue the peace process."

The bureaucracy has its own needs. Evident in the statement on Hebron is a policymaker's horror over the potential impact of the particular and Arab in general can be trusted, are not fully human and do not deserve the same rights of national self-determination that the Jews fought for in creating Israel.

Attending a Purim celebration in an Orthodox synagogue Thursday night, I overheard congregants discussing how they were financing a project in West Bank settlements whose aim was to strengthen the resolve to resist the peace process.

from what Mr. Rabin called "crazed actions of disturbed individuals."

Palestinian spokesmen immediately cited the Hebron massacre as proof of the horrors of Israeli occupation and as reason for the Israelis to make greater concessions in their negotiations with Yasser Arafat. Otherwise, the peace process must stop, the Palestinians maintained.

For Mr. Goldstein, his supporters and too many others, the victims in Hebron are pieces on a chessboard of revenge and maneuver. Their lives cannot be restored or mended by a peace process or any other process. Their lives have been destroyed by an anger that happened to catch them at the wrong moment. They deserve our grief, not our calculation.

The Washington Post.

Stand Against This Climate of Hatred

By Michael Lerner

NEW YORK — The murder of more than 40 Palestinians at prayer in a mosque in the West Bank town of Hebron on Friday cannot be dismissed as the action of a psychopath and nothing more.

Yes, Baruch Goldstein, a religiously observant Yeshiva University graduate who was armed with an automatic rifle, was crazy. But his craziness mirrors a climate of hatred nurtured by Jews of the far right.

Threatened with the possibility of peace, a growing number of far-right Jews in America and Israel have talked as if a new Holocaust might occur unless the Israeli-Palestinian peace accord was scrapped.

Last month, many Orthodox congregations in New York held a rally to "support the settlers," precisely when settlers called for violent acts and civil war to subvert the peace process. And the Likud party says that if it wins the next election, it will not honor accords exchanging land for peace reached by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government.

We in the Jewish religious peace movement are often called traitors; our lives have been threatened. Bombs have been placed near Peace Now and the New Israel Fund offices, and my magazine, Tikun, has received bomb threats.

The climate of hatred and violence directed at the peacemakers and peace supporters has virtually silenced them in the religious community who believe that the accords should be enthusiastically embraced.

We frequently hear violent language from some in the Orthodox community and from like-minded non-Orthodox — language that insists that Palestinians in particular and Arabs in general can never be trusted, are not fully human and do not deserve the same rights of national self-determination that the Jews fought for in creating Israel.

Attending a Purim celebration in an Orthodox synagogue Thursday night, I overheard congregants discussing how they were financing a project in West Bank settlements whose aim was to strengthen the resolve to resist the peace process.

Europe, China and East Asia: Growing Closer Through Trade

By Leon Brittan

The writer, trade commissioner of the European Union, is in Beijing for EU-China talks, and will be meeting with Foreign Minister Wu Yi.

BEIJING — Europe must put a higher priority on East Asia. Rapid economic growth there has provided the world economy with a powerful shot in the arm and radically altered the balance of world economic power. The European Union is one of China's largest markets, and Europe has been increasing its presence in other Asian markets. Our Pacific-Asia trade is growing much faster than our Atlantic trade. In 1992, for the first time, we traded more with East Asia than with the United States. Still we have far to go.

China's economy is now the 10th largest in the world (using market-exchange rates). The International Monetary Fund reckons that if China, Hong Kong and Taiwan continue to grow at a 10 percent yearly rate until the year 2000, their economies will be twice as large, in real terms, as the Japanese economy, three times as large as that of Germany and slightly larger than the U.S. economy.

The unreliability of such extrapolations aside, the question of integrating China into the multilateral trading system is clearly urgent. The European Union has unequivocally welcomed the applications of China and Taiwan to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

These are real negotiations. Membership in GATT or the World Trade Organization (which will settle disputes between GATT members after it opens its offices in Geneva next year) is no sinecure; nor is it impos-

bly difficult. If the terms are right, early membership for China and Taiwan would be in the interest of the world economy and of the applicants.

We will do all we can to allow China and Taiwan to join the World Trade Organization this year. But China must do more than half the work if we are to meet this target.

Chinese membership must be on a basis that gives full credit for reforms already accomplished. But it will be necessary for China to maintain the pace of reform (while guarding against market disruption) until it

has achieved a fully market-based economy. Other key areas will require agreement, not only with China but with all our trading partners.

These include acceptable rules on trade and the environment. A consensus will have to be hammered out in dialogue between governments as well as between industries. Later, the even more contentious issues of the relationship between trade and competition policy and trade and social policies will need to be tackled.

We should make it clear to China and other East Asian countries that we

do not want to replace the ideological conflicts of the Cold War with a fresh battle between East and West over matters including democracy and human rights. There must, however, be frank dialogue on these issues.

The European Commission is working to intensify two-way trade and investment flows between Europe and China and the other countries of East Asia. Not so long ago we had no permanent representations in East Asia. Today we have six, and this year we will be opening a seventh in Hanoi. The main drive will come from the private sector.

Our responsibility is to encourage, advise and warn; to engage in negotiation on issues requiring action by a third country (negotiating a better reg-

ulatory environment for our business operators in East Asia, for example); and to provide technical assistance where appropriate.

We are setting up business information centers to complement the work of European chambers of commerce. In Europe we are encouraging the establishment of networks of companies and industrial associations for lobbying and promotional work in East Asia.

There is still a long way to go. But one thing is sure: Successful negotiation of Chinese participation in the world trading system will be good for China. It will also boost European efforts to grow closer to China and to East Asia as a whole.

International Herald Tribune.

When Spies Owed Fealty to More Than Their Banks

By William Pfaff

PARIS — One can argue that nations get the traitors they deserve, but for a sorry reflection on the United States today, its past spies and traitors were a considerably better class of people than the newly arrested CIA official, Aldrich Ames, if what is said about him is true.

America's "atomic spies" of the 1940s, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were pious Communists of an age, origin and class for which communism had become a substitute for

religion. They went bravely, unconcerned, to the electric chair for a sorry reflection on the United States today, its past spies and traitors were a considerably better class of people than the newly arrested CIA official, Aldrich Ames, if what is said about him is true.

Before and during the war, Alger Hiss, Noel Field, Harry Dexter White — if indeed they were spies, as alleged — and Whitaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, who certainly were, belonged to a Depression generation convinced that capitalism had failed and Soviet communism was the future, and that to spy for the Soviet Union was to save mankind.

The British spies of the same period either believed in communism and a golden socialist future, or were in revolt against the class obsession of British society. In any case, they believed they were responding to an interest larger than their self-interest. Donald Maclean, Guy Burgess, George Blake, Sir Anthony Blunt, even the mercurial Kim Philby, stood for something, even if in the cases of Mr. Burgess and Mr. Philby that something was also a motive, a twisted and twisted tragedy.

Since those days, the quality of American spies has plummeted. In the 1980s and 1990s the only ideologically committed American spies of whom we have been made aware were Jonathan Jay Pollard, who spied on the United States for Israel, and a CIA translator, Larry Wu-tai Chin, who spied for China. Mr. Pollard took too much money for his idealism defense to have convinced his jury, and he is now serving a life sentence. Mr. Chin committed suicide. There was also a CIA clerk in Ghana, in love with a Ghanaian — and love, as the poet says, defies the looksmith.

Otherwise we know of an American naval family, the Walkers, who made a family business of supplying information to the Soviets, a National Security Agency employee who did the same, and Edward Lee Howard of the CIA, who spied for the Soviet Union and then outwitted the FBI and got away to Moscow. All seem to have had no motive but money, the better to afford the American way of life. The case against Mr. Ames and his wife says their motives were entirely mercenary.

That this is so is a comment not only on American society but on what has become of the CIA, since America's intelligence service was in the beginning as ideologically committed as

the Communist agencies ever were. The CIA saw itself in 1947 as continuing the democracies' wartime struggle against totalitarianism into a new, even more dangerous period.

Its officers were exceedingly high-minded in the beginning. They were mostly recruited from Ivy League circles and privileged professions. The CIA was created by people who had entered government to fight World War II and stayed on because the new Soviet challenge seemed not only a warrant for public service but an occasion of historical importance.

Hence the soundness of mercenary betrayal from within the ranks. Yet mercenary betrayal is exactly what the CIA has sought and found in other countries over the 47 years of its existence. Britain's Cambridge spies were recruited by a Hungarian Communist agent who was a former priest, promising them secular justification. American agent recruiters have mostly offered money, not moral rewards.

It is not, then, really surprising that what allegedly animated the Ames was the million and a half dollars, the Jaguar, the expensive house and the charge cards. The total sum the

Ames are supposed to have received is considerably more than Mr. Ames was offering to Soviet officials during his days as a recruit of spies.

However, money is not the only worm of corrupt motivation at work in an intelligence service. Duplicitous invites duplicity. Mr. Philby did his work, in part, for the perverse pleasure of it. The secrecy of spying offers unaccountable power. John Le Carré, an ex-spy, wrote in 1986 of "the lure of secrecy itself" to the inadequate personality, the individual in need of a means for "feeling superior to life rather than engaging in it."

As for whether the Russians should have kept Mr. Ames at work after the Cold War ended, what would Washington have done in the same circumstances? The Russian nuclear triumph was that they rejected America's meager bid money to pay for Mr. Ames's alleged treason, even as the American taxpayer was paying for his loyalty. Like Oliver North at Iran, making Iran pay for the war in Nicaragua, they probably thought they were being rather clever.

International Herald Tribune.

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Drugs: Time for Legalization

Editor's note: Five years after President George Bush declared war on drugs, Latin American intellectuals are starting to say that the emperor has no clothes.

Critics charge that the war has not dented the flow of cocaine and marijuana to U.S. streets and that drug mafias are richer than ever. Taking a radically new tack, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Colombia's Nobel Prize-winning novelist, has written a manifesto calling for controlled, worldwide legalization.

First published in Spain's *Cambio 16* magazine, and translated here by Edith Grossman, the manifesto has drawn in recent weeks the signatures of 2,000 Latin intellectuals — from leftists who believe that prohibition is not the best way to fight addiction, to rightists who argue that bullets cannot break the laws of supply and demand.

By Gabriel Garcia Marquez

PROHIBITION has made the drug trade more attractive and profitable, encouraging criminality and corruption at all levels.

And yet the United States behaves as if it were not aware of this fact. Colombia, despite limited resources and thousands of casualties, has eradicated numerous gangs and filled its prisons with drug criminals. At least four of the most important capos are behind bars, and the most important one of all is at bay.

In the United States, however, 20 million drug addicts have no problem obtaining their daily supply — something that is possible only because of much larger and more efficient internal networks for marketing and distribution.

Given this situation, the drug problem must not continue to be caught between war and permissiveness, but should grab the bull by the horns at last and focus on the ways in which legalization can be administered.

This means putting an end to the self-seeking, pernicious, useless war the consuming countries have inflicted on us, and confronting the drug problem throughout the world as a fundamental ethical and political question that can be defied clearly only by an international agreement, with the United States on the front lines.

And, of course, serious commitments will be needed by the consuming nations to the producing nations.

If it surely would not be just if those of us who suffered the terrible consequences of the war were then left without the benefits of peace. In other words, if what happened to Nicaragua were to happen to us: It was the top priority worldwide during the war; now, in peace, it has dropped to the bottom of the list.

The New York Times.

International Herald Tribune

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Dollar Straights

Dollar Straights

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Job Flight	NDV	8-9	98	109%	5.8
Job DC		4-7	99	104%	5.8
Job Feb		8-9	81	112%	6.1
Job May		3	98	110%	4.9

[illegible]**Global Corporates**[illegible]

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MtWb Est	Sep 89	07	112	25	+6
MS Fin	Jul 84	96	107	21	+3

[illegible]

FedB Dc				
FedB P Dc				7.38
FedB Qd				4.61

Issue & Maturity	Price	Ct. Cont.
ECUS		
Bank of Rome Aug 97	99 1/2	0.82
Bank of Spain Aug 97	99 1/2	0.82
Belgium Aug 96	99 1/2	1.19
Belgium Aug 97	99 1/2	1.22
Belgium Aug 98	99 1/2	1.22
Belgium Aug 99	99 1/2	1.22
Belgium Aug 00	99 1/2	1.22
Belgium Aug 01	99 1/2	1.22
Belgium Aug 02	99 1/2	1.22
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Belgium Aug 04	99 1/2	1.22
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Mar 28 Sep 28	1741
Mar 28 Oct 31	1742

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1976	0.25
1977	0.18
1978	0.26
1979	0.28

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1976	0.25
1977	0.18
1978	0.26
1979	0.28

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 25.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Stocks	Div	Yld	Ratio	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
CaseoD				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoE				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoF				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoG				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoH				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoI				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoJ				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoK				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoL				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoM				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoN				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoO				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoP				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoQ				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoR				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoS				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoT				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoU				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoV				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoW				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoX				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoY				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoZ				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoAA				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoAB				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoAC				27	29	29	29	0
CaseoAD				27	29	29	29	0
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BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Monday, February 28, 1994

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CAPITAL MARKETS

OECD Tallies Large Rise In Borrowing in 7 Years

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A record \$810.5 billion was raised in the international capital markets last year, a rise of 33 percent and the largest annual increase since 1986, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported in its February issue of *Financial Market Trends*. Net of refinancing, new borrowing is estimated to have risen \$100 billion, to \$340 billion.

Lending to borrowers in developing countries of Asia and Latin America doubled, to \$84 billion, the largest rise ever recorded.

Issues of bonds alone soared to \$46 billion from \$14 billion in 1992. Latin American issues also rose \$5.5 billion through the sale of equities, while Asian issues amounted to \$4.6 billion.

Especially notable, the report said, was the large number of developing countries as well as the broadening of categories of borrowers and instruments used to raise funds.

"With improved credit ratings and favorable growth prospects for many of these countries, there seems to be a solid foundation for expecting the maintenance, and possibly a further strengthening, of a high level of developing countries' international borrowing in 1994," the report stated.

Corporate demand for funds this year is expected to be strong, especially as a "significant volume" of existing debt is scheduled to mature. But if major stock markets continue to perform strongly, the secretariat said it expected nonfinancial companies to primarily rely on raising equity.

If realized, this could lead to a further decline in the amount of bonded debt of the private nonfinancial sector, which last year fell to \$624 billion from \$629 billion because of a heavy schedule of redemptions.

Banks and other financial institutions are seen remaining a major source of demand for funds this year, particularly using floating rate notes that qualify as capital for regulatory purposes.

However, the secretariat said it expected borrowing by governments to decline. Last year's total of \$104 billion, up from \$64 billion in 1992, was boosted by "extraordinary needs to replenish foreign-exchange reserves."

The supply of capital this year should also remain ample, the report observed. "The growing role of large institutional investors taking a global view on investment opportunities will continue to support the process of asset diversification. The introduction of new instruments, the improved liquidity of several markets for international securities, and the emergence of new market compartments should provide investors with additional international outlets for their investible funds and greater scope for an active policy."

See BOND, Page 11

France Defends Fish Rule

U.S. Warns Paris Of Retaliation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France on Sunday defended its controls on fish imports after its trade partners, including the United States, protested that French practices were in line with world trade rules and prevented fraud.

"Once they are aware of the gravity of some of the fraud, no country will question these measures," said Jean Puech, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. A ministry official said French customs had destroyed an unspecified amount of burbot from the United States. He added that the shipments of burbot, a freshwater fish of the cod family, had contained a chemical substance that is used to retain water in products such as ham, meat and fish and that is illegal in France.

"It's fraud," said the official. "A U.S. trader was caught red-handed. We're allowed to do these checks and will continue to do them. U.S. exporters will go along with them if they want to do trade."

France started strict controls on fish imports on Feb. 3 in an effort to appease its fishermen, who have been frustrated by falling prices and cheap foreign imports.

The move, which led French customs to reject large shipments of fish at the border, raised strong protests from some of its non-European trade partners.

Washington had threatened Friday to retaliate against French soap or perfume as a result of the dispute on fish.

This unwarranted harassment has caused millions of dollars in losses to U.S. exporters and fishermen, several U.S. members of congress wrote in a letter to Mr. Puech.

■ **Questions About CAP**
A report recommending that the European Union's controversial farm subsidies policy be scrapped has been deliberately suppressed by aides to the European Commission president, Jacques Delors, according to a report in the Sunday Telegraph. Agency France-Press reported from Brussels.

Among its findings, the report said that there was "no longer any economic or social justification for the current Common Agricultural Policy" and that the "present structure of the ECU (40 billion) CAP should be broken up."

(Reuters, AP)

VW Experiment Alters Work Ethic

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

SALZGITTER, Germany — It is 9 o'clock Friday morning, and Ulf Bomer, a heavy-machinery operator at the local Volkswagen AG motor factory, shows up at his brother's house ready to work — renovating. The two previous Fridays he wallpapered a room at home and went swimming with his two children.

Since the start of the year, Freitag, which sounds suspiciously like "free day" in German, has lived up to its name for 8,000 VW employees in Salzgitter who are the first subjects in the automaker's ambitious economic and social experiment in saving jobs by reducing work schedules and pay in proportion.

A four-day workweek for some and a shorter working day for others, the model is slowly spreading to include 100,000 workers at all six of VW's domestic manufacturing plants. In the process, it is radically changing the way Germans think about work and leisure.

Peter Hartz, the VW labor director who devised the emergency plan, calls it an alternative to other German and European manufacturing models would do well to consider before resorting to layoffs. "We've been saving money since Jan. 1," he said. "That means it works."

Indeed, while many in government and business continue to denounce the VW model as a short-term solution that will probably backfire, those whose jobs the plan has saved say immediate benefits outweigh the eventual risk.

"We're all a bit skeptical, but we knew something had to be done," said Mr. Bomer, 39. "We're not doing this for our health, we're doing it because the automobile industry is in a crisis."

Roland Schmidt, a member of the workers' council at the Salzgitter factory, said he en-

joys shopping without stress. "It's less hectic," he said. "You don't buy more, but you can shop more decisively." He has also used one free Friday to spend a long weekend in Bavaria and is looking for a school that offers once-a-week classes in English. "I expect people who live with this system for two years will learn to love it," he said.

Others are simply staying home, spending more time with their families. "Free time costs money," said Mehmet Kulak, a Turkish worker with two children who has worked at VW

library, swimming pool and ice rink report a slight increase in activity since the four-day week went into effect, cautious spending by employees at VW — one of only two large local employers — has already led local shops to lament lost business.

A travel office said people are booking shorter trips on shorter notice. Frank Weber, a dance instructor at Tanzschule Kwiakowski, reported a sharp drop in attendance. "We thought more people would sign up because their Fridays are free, but the opposite is true," he said. "People think two or three times before they spend money now."

He noted that the new lack of interest was roughly in proportion to past participation by VW workers, about 25 percent.

In Wolfsburg, 30 kilometers (18 miles) away, the impact will be greater because half the city's population of 100,000 works for VW and the rest are directly or indirectly dependent on the automaker's health.

The pulse of the city has already changed. Many people are waking up later because the VW early shift now starts at 7 A.M. instead of 5:30 A.M., while others get home earlier, less tired, and have time to go into town before the sun sets.

Stephan Krull, a member of the workers' council in Wolfsburg, said the VW model's emphasis on employment helps the city because its bill for jobless benefits will be lower. It is better to have thousands of people lose income than lose their jobs, he argued.

He also emphasized the relatively high level of VW wages. "Nobody will go hungry and no one will lose the roof over their head," he said. "There is no state of emergency at VW."

See VOLKSWAGEN, Page 11

U.S. Tells G-7 Jobs Are Key

But Bentsen Says Worst of Slump Is Behind Us

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Two weeks ahead of a high-profile jobs summit to be hosted by U.S. President Bill Clinton in Detroit, the United States is increasing pressure on Japan and Western Europe. U.S. officials along the path of global economic growth and job creation, to remove trade barriers, stimulate domestic consumption, cut interest rates and make their labor markets more flexible.

Finance officials and central bankers from the world's richest industrialized countries agreed Saturday after meeting over Frankfurt to pursue policies that favored job creation. But they also said unemployment, which lags growth everywhere, continued to defy quick solutions.

The group also urged Russia to make good on its promises of economic reform in exchange for continued Western financial support.

"There was a general sense that the worst of the recent downturn is behind us," said U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen. But unemployment throughout the group — which includes the United States, Japan, Germany, Canada, Britain, Italy and France — remains "unacceptably high," he said, suggesting strongly that Europe and Japan were not doing all they could.

The United States boasts one of the group's most buoyant recoveries, while Japan and Germany, the world's second- and third-largest economies, are among its most sluggish.

Unemployment, the main focus of a meeting scheduled for March 14 and 15 in Detroit, permeated the Saturday discussions on broader issues ranging from global trade to Western aid to Russia.

A U.S. official said Mr. Bentsen told his Japanese counterpart, Finance Minister Hirofumi Fujii, that the United States had "very real concerns" that Japan was not living up to its commitment to promote strengthened domestic demand and significantly boost imports to reduce its stubbornly high surplus with the United States and Europe.

The official stressed that the United States remained "very concerned" about Japan's position. Trade tensions have contributed to a steep rise in the yen against the dollar.

But Japan scored a partial victory in averting official calls for a stronger yen, which would drive up the price of Japanese exports and make imported goods cheaper. Mr. Fujii, in a press conference upon his return to Japan, said he had managed to convince other countries that a further steep appreciation of the yen would delay rather than accelerate economic growth.

Without singling out the Bundesbank, Mr. Bentsen urged European countries to lower their interest rates to stimulate their economies. "Given the progress Europe has made on inflation, we believe the authorities should take advantage of any opportunities to reduce interest rates," he said.

Hans Tiemeyer, president of the Bundesbank, which effectively dictates interest rates throughout the 12-nation European Union, said there was no new criticism of Germany's policy of slow, cautious interest rate reductions. "We all said we would like lower rates when there is room for it," he said.

Much of the weekend was devoted to meetings with Russian officials, who pledged to continue economic reforms and bring inflation down from more than 20 percent a month to a range of 10 to 15 percent by the end of the year.

Hong Kong Bourse Haunted by Politics

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Concern about Hong Kong's political future has returned as a significant factor in the local stock market, according to analysts assessing the damage from a week when British-Chinese relations deteriorated.

A market jittery about rising U.S. interest rates and an emerging Hong Kong-Beijing standoff over democratic reforms in the colony is hoping a corporate reporting season that opens Monday can buoy the Hang Seng index, down 15 percent since the start of the year.

Otherwise, analysts said, the market could be headed for further declines.

"About \$2 billion has been pulled out of this market by U.S. mutual funds since 1994 began," said Kirk Sweeney, director of research for Lehman Brothers Asia Ltd. "People will use these kinds of developments to take profits."

A flood of foreign money that lifted the Hang Seng index to re-

cord heights in 1993 largely ignored the building tensions between Beijing and London over electoral reform in Hong Kong.

Investors argued that a fast-developing China, not Hong Kong itself, was the catalyst of their keen interest, although the safest way to gain exposure to the mainland economy remained via the shares of blue-chip Hong Kong companies operating there.

Many, especially those making long-term investments, still hold that view. But many strategists are nervous that rockier real estate values and rents, plus the deep distrust between Britain and China, could signal that Hong Kong's current economic boom has peaked.

A decision last week by Hong Kong's governor, Chris Patten, to press ahead with electoral reform legislation already rejected by China in lengthy negotiations and to release details of those talks has caused Beijing to operate with Britain on Hong Kong

markets, although both sides of Sino-British Joint Liaison Group negotiations held last week reported they had made progress in four days of talks over defense concerns after 1997, when China is to resume control over the colony.

Meetings of the liaison group, which is charged with working out the myriad details of the transfer in sovereignty, have become mired in the bitter fight over electoral reform with little substantive business being completed in the past 18 months.

Agreements on several major public-works projects, including Hong Kong's new \$21 billion airport now under construction, have yet to be reached.

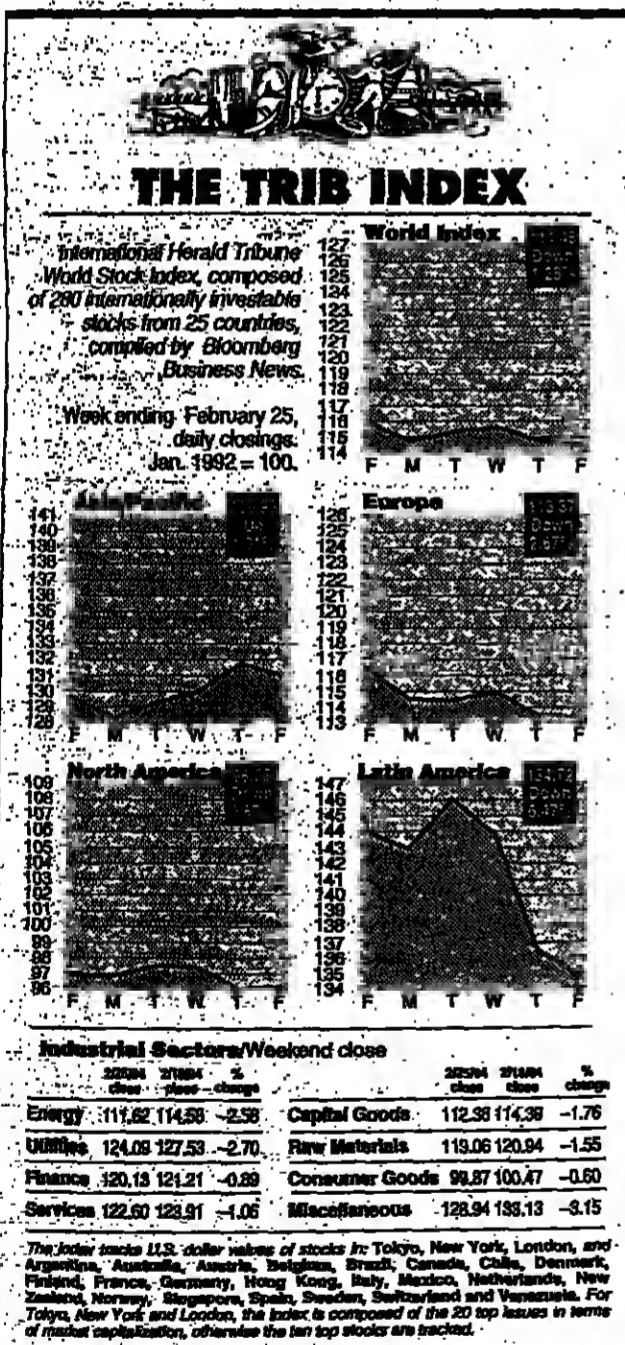
"This market is not in a frame of mind to take disappointments well," said Barry Yates, research director of the Vickers Ballas Hong Kong Ltd. brokerage, referring to the corporate reporting season. This starts Monday with HSBC Holdings PLC's release of its 1993 annual results. The company, the parent of Hongkong & Shanghai

Bank, Hang Seng Bank and Midland Bank of Britain, is widely expected to report banner earnings, with some analysts predicting a 40 percent increase in profits.

The other banks, property developers, and trading houses that make up the bulk of Hong Kong's leading companies are also expected to announce strong results earned from their role in China and Asia's economic boom in 1993.

However, with China's economy running too quickly to keep inflation to manageable levels and with Beijing repeating its threats that British business may be hurt by its government's recent decisions in Hong Kong, wariness has replaced blind bullishness among investors.

"The market is not so much worried about the actual political situation but what the impasse implies for business confidence and investment in Hong Kong," said Mr. Yates. "People can't quantify it, but it's there in the background and people are increasingly aware of it."



It's Not Like Old Times, but U.S. Economy Leads the World

By Sylvia Nasar

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — During the presidential campaign, Bill Clinton often fretted that the U.S. economy was becoming a global also-ran. But now it looks like he inherited a winner.

A 3 percent economic growth rate, a gain of 2 million jobs in the last year and an inflation rate reminiscent of the 1960s make America the envy of the industrialized world. The amount the average American worker can produce, already the highest in the world, is growing faster than in Japan and other wealthy countries.

The United States has become the world's low-cost provider of many sophisticated products and services, from plastics to software to financial services. And after years of decline, its share of the world export market has been rising.

It is the United States, not Japan, that is the master of the new generation of computer and communications technologies and also of leading-edge services from medicine to movie-making.

American managers are not only investing heavily in new equipment, they are also much further ahead than those in Europe and Japan in streamlining and re-engineering their companies to make them more competitive. U.S. industries that recently were losers — automobiles, machine tools, steel and computer chips — are back with a vengeance.

Electronics Firms Suggest School Standards

By Frank Swoboda

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. electronics industry, one of those being counted on by the government to lead the way in the creation of high-performance jobs, has outlined skills it will demand from future high school graduates.

The American Electronics Association has unveiled the basic standards it says its workers will need. Under U.S. Labor Department grants, other industries are setting up their own standards.

The electronics association listed basic tasks the worker of the future would be expected to perform, which could guide public school systems in setting curricula.

For example, a manufacturing specialist should be able to monitor quality control, interpret statistics, perform diagnostic tests and work well individually or in a group.

In all categories a common thread, beyond the basic technical knowledge, was the ability to communicate and identify customer needs. This is particularly important in the electronics industry, whose main contact with the public increasingly is its maintenance technician.

Along with similar standards in other industries, the electronics group's proposals are expected to serve as the main hiring gauge for high school graduates who are not bound for college. The Labor Department says it hopes to have standards developed and in place for at least 20 industries within the next few years.

Eventually, major industry groups expect to use the standards to develop a national skills test to certify high school graduates. Some Labor Department officials have predicted this certification process eventually will replace the high school diploma for millions of noncollege graduates seeking high-performance jobs.

The turnaround reflects more than 10 years of often wrenching change, driven by recession, deregulation, foreign competition, the threat of takeovers, and, not least, new technology.

things, too many vacations. Japan is too much like IBM, such a successful model that nobody figured out what to do when it exhausted the model.

Yet the U.S. gains have come at a high price. Even as the economy created new jobs, tens of millions of people lost their old ones and were forced to pull up stakes, take pay cuts, carve out new careers.

Tomorrow's stars, from Malaysia to Mexico, also pose growing challenges for many an American business.

Moreover, being the economic leader is no cure for some American society's most serious problems — crime, inadequate education, the growing isolation of the underclass, the rampant economic insecurity that many middle-class Americans feel.

But the changing perception of America is already subtly influencing the way Americans think. Information with the Japanese or German model of capitalism is becoming less fashionable, and the massive government meddling advocated by many critics to reverse the nation's supposed decline is less appealing to a lot of people.

Efforts to protect the people who have suffered in the economic transformation could backfire — as they have in Europe — if they take the form of protectionism or laws that make it harder for businesses to shrink payrolls or get out of unprofitable businesses.

See AMERICA, Page 11

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Feb. 25	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Feb. 22	Feb. 21	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Feb. 18	Feb. 17	Feb. 16	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	Feb. 13	Feb. 12	Feb. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Feb. 6	Feb. 5	Feb. 4	Feb. 3	Feb. 2	Feb. 1	Jan. 31	Jan. 30	Jan. 29	Jan. 28	Jan. 27	Jan. 26	Jan. 25	Jan. 24	Jan. 23	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Jan. 20	Jan. 19	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 13	Jan. 12	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Jan. 8	Jan. 7	Jan. 6	Jan. 5	Jan. 4	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Dec. 30	Dec. 29	Dec. 28	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	Dec. 25	Dec. 24	Dec. 23	Dec. 22	Dec. 21	Dec. 20	Dec. 19	Dec. 18	Dec. 17	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	Dec. 13	Dec. 12	Dec. 11	Dec. 10	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Dec. 7	Dec. 6	Dec. 5	Dec. 4	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Nov. 26	Nov. 25	Nov. 24	Nov. 23	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Nov. 1	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 28	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Sept. 22	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Sept. 2	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Aug. 30	Aug. 29	Aug. 28	Aug. 27	Aug. 26	Aug. 25	Aug. 24	Aug. 23	Aug. 22	Aug. 21	Aug. 20	Aug. 19	Aug. 18	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Aug. 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	Aug. 9	Aug. 8	Aug. 7	Aug. 6	Aug. 5	Aug. 4	Aug. 3	Aug. 2	Aug. 1	July 31	July 30	July 29	July 28	July 27	July 26	July 25	July 24	July 23	July 22	July 21	July 20	July 19	July 18	July 17	July 16	July 15	July 14	July 13	July 12	July 11	July 10	July 9	July 8	July 7	July 6	July 5	July 4	July 3	July 2	July 1	June 30	June 29	June 28	June 27	June 26	June 25	June 24	June 23	June 22	June 21	June 20	June 19	June 18	June 17	June 16	June 15	June 14	June 13	June 12	June 11	June 10	June 9	June 8	June 7	June 6	June 5	June 4	June 3	June 2	June 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	April 30	April 29	April 28	April 27	April 26	April 25	April 24	April 23	April 22	April 21	April 20	April 19	April 18	April 17	April 16	April 15	April 14	April 13	April 12	April 11	April 10	April 9	April 8	April 7	April 6	April 5	April 4	April 3	April 2	April 1	March 31	March 30	March 29	March 28	March 27	March 26	March 25	March 24	March 23	March 22	March 21	March 20	March 19	March 18	March 17	March
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THE GERMAN PFANDBRIEF

SOLID VALUE FROM THE GROUND UP

The last thing many investors want is to get adventurous about current fads and exotic markets. If safety, yield, a stable currency and long-term value are your priorities, consider Germany's Pfandbrief system. Pfandbriefe in Germany are bonds issued to refinance mortgages or public loans, a time-tested idea that dates back more than two centuries. In line with the Mortgage Bank Act of 1900, these bonds

are secured by mortgages or by public-sector loans. They must carry backing of separate funds with at least matching yields and maturities. And all Pfandbrief issues are monitored by a state-appointed trustee.

The bottom line on safety?

No investor has ever failed to receive 100 % repayment on a

German Pfandbrief held to maturity.

The legal framework surrounding

Pfandbriefe has an unsurpassed record for

endurance, offering investors a fixed-interest D-Mark instrument of quality – plus yields generally higher than German Treasury bonds (Bunds). Sound reasons why Pfandbriefe, at nearly DM 1 trillion at year-end 1993, amounted to 40 % of Germany's entire bond market.

German Pfandbriefe are officially quoted on German stock exchanges. Issuers actively maintain a well-functioning secondary market.

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THE SYSTEM IS UNBEATABLE IN THE LONG RUN.

GERMANY'S MORTGAGE BANKS

DEPFA-BANK, WIESBADEN
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK AG, MÜNCHEN
HYPO-BANK, MÜNCHEN
DEUTSCHE HYPOTHEKENBANK FRANKFURT AG, FRANKFURT
RHEINHYP, FRANKFURT
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTS-HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, HAMBURG
FRANKFURTER HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, FRANKFURT
DEUTSCHE CENTRALBODENKREDIT-AG, KÖLN
BAYERISCHE HANDELSBANK AG, MÜNCHEN

WESTHYP, DORTMUND
BERLIN HYP, BERLIN
SÜDDEUTSCHE BODENKREDITBANK AG, MÜNCHEN
MÜNCHENER HYPOTHEKENBANK EG, MÜNCHEN
HAMBURGHYP, HAMBURG
WÜRTTEMBERGER HYPO, STUTTGART
NÜRNBERGHYP, NÜRNBERG
HYPOTHEKENBANK IN ESSEN AG, ESSEN
DEUTSCHE HYPOTHEKENBANK (ACT.-GES.), HANNOVER

BRAUNSCHWEIG-HANNOVERSCHE
 HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, HANNOVER
 ALLGEMEINE HYPOTHEKEN BANK AG, FRANKFURT
 RHEINBODEN HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, KÖLN
 LÜBECKER HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, LÜBECK
 NORDHYPO BANK, HAMBURG
 BFG-HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, FRANKFURT
 WL-BANK, MÜNSTER
 HYPOTHEKENBANK IN BERLIN AG, BERLIN

هكذا من الأصل

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by James E. Cornell

Issuer	Amount (\$ millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Argentin	\$350	1995	3	100.05	—	Over 6-month Libor, Callable at par in 1994. Fees not disclosed. Denominations \$10,000. (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
BankAmerica	\$750	1999	3/4	99.62	—	Over 3-month Libor, Callable at par from 1994. Fees 0.20% (Kilbuck, Peabody Int'l)
Comit Finance (Jersey)	\$100	2004	3/4	99.96	—	Below 6-month Libor, Minimum interest 5%. Fees 0.50% (Latham Brothers Int'l, BCI)
Grupo Tribosa	\$150	1999	1 1/4	98.26	—	Over 3-month Libor, Noncallable. Fees 0.875% (Solomon Brothers)
Santander Int'l (Caymans)	\$300	1997	Libor	99.83	—	Coupon pays 3-month Libor floor, Noncallable. Fees 0.125% (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Union Bank of Finland	\$200	1999	0.10	100	—	Over 6-month Libor, Redeemable at 99.50% in 1995, and at par thereafter. Callable at par from 1997. Fees 0.47% (J.P. Morgan Securities)
Leo 2 Plc (A1)	\$187	2002	—	100	—	Coupon pays 3-month Libor plus 0.125% until 1997, and 0.30% over Libor thereafter. Redeemable at 99.75. The mortgage-backed notes are callable at par from 1997. Fees 0.14% (J.P. Morgan Securities)
Leo 2 Plc (A2)	\$313	2002	—	100	—	Coupon pays 3-month Libor plus 0.25% until 2000, and 0.50% over Libor thereafter. Redeemable at 99.75. The mortgage-backed notes are callable at par from 2000. Fees 0.42% (J.P. Morgan Securities)
Woolwich Building Society	\$200	1999	3/4	99.89	—	Over 3-month Libor, Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. Denominations \$10,000. (JBS Ltd)
Solomon Inc.	\$1,200,000	1999	0.375	100.04	—	Over 3-month Libor, Redeemable at 99.50. Fees 0.40%, Escrowed. (Latham Brothers, Credit Suisse)
Fixed-Coupons						
Aisin Development	\$750	2004	6 1/4	99.17	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325% (Solomon Brothers)
East Japan Railway	\$400	2004	6 1/4	99.29	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.35% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Uruguay	\$100	2004	7 1/4	99.65	—	Semi-annually. Noncallable. Fees 0.875% (Citibank Int'l)
Eridania Bingham	\$1,500	2002	6 1/4	100.33	—	Redeemable at 98.55. Noncallable. Fees 1.00% (Societe Generale)
Bank Nederlandse Gemeenten	or 250	1998	5 1/4	99.88	—	Redeemable at 99.00. Callable at par in 1995. Fees 1% (ABN AMRO Bank)
Copenhagen	DK 1,000	2001	6 1/4	98.46	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325% (Lombard A/S)
Equity-Linked						
Chinese Estates Holdings	\$110	2001	open	100	—	Coupon indicated as 4%. Convertible into company's shares at an expected 140% premium. Redeemable in 1999 to yield about 1.75% more than comparable US bond. Callable at par from 1997 to 1999 if the stock trades at 140% or more of conversion price. Terms to be set next week. (Robert Fleming and Co)
Joplin Radio	\$200	1998	1 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note carries two warrants exercisable into company's shares at a premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set March 1. (PNC Europe)
Keirei Electric Railway	\$250	1998	1	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at a premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set March 1. (PNC Europe)
Nippon Denro Ipco	\$100	2001	open	100	—	Coupon indicated as 3 to 3.5%. Noncallable. Convertible at an expected 110% to 125% premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set Feb. 28. (S.G. Warburg)
Transatlantic Holdings Plc	\$250	2009	5 1/4	100	—	Callable at 105%, declining by 1% annually, from 2001-2004. Convertible into company's shares at 50% premium per share, at a 12% premium. Fees 25%. (JBS Ltd)
Tokyo Electron Ltd.	\$1,100	1998	7 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note carries warrants exercisable into company's shares at a premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set Feb. 28. (Morgan France)
Royal Nedlloyd Groep	DF 400	2001	3 1/4	100	—	Each 1,000-guilder note is convertible into 11 shares of Nedlloyd Group common stock at 89.25 guilders per share, at a 20% premium. Callable from 1997—if the stock trades at or above the conversion price for 30 days, at a price to yield 6 1/2% if they trade below. Fees 25%. (ABN-AMRO, Goldman Sachs)

India to Put More Firms On Block

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India plans shortly to begin a new round of privatization, selling off shares of several major state-owned companies while retaining overall government control in the enterprises, officials said on Sunday.

The government said last year it hoped to raise 35 billion rupees (\$1.13 billion) by selling the shares. Officials said the government would put part of the equity of several major state-owned companies on the block before March 31, when the current fiscal year ends. The seven include the country's largest steel maker, the Steel Authority of India, along with Hindustan Petroleum, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

A finance ministry official said the government was divided on how to value shares, and worried that divestment was required to cover the government's budget deficit than changing the culture of the state-owned companies and preparing them to meet competition.

Since launching economic reforms in 1991, India has moved slowly to shed part of its holdings in 237 state-owned firms, 104 of which lost money in 1992-93.

It last sold shares in state-owned firms in 1992, raising 49.5 billion rupees, according to an economic survey released last week.

Officials said the shares will be sold at auction open to all mutual funds, foreign financial institutions, brokers and finance companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

The decision to auction the shares was made despite a debate within the government about the type of companies which it should shed, and which ones it should retain to finance, officials said.

"There is a debate," one official said. "It is whether the government's budgetary support to public-sector companies should be reduced."

The finance ministry says companies that are doing well and able to raise funds from the market should be encouraged to do so.

Bond Markets Still Wary of Rising Rates

Knight-Ridder

NEW YORK — The U.S. Treasury market is expected to remain under pressure this week as participants continue to adjust to the notion that interest rates are heading higher.

The 30-year bond lost more than a point last week, after having dropped almost 3 points the week before.

The bond market has been in a tailspin since the Federal Reserve Board pushed up the federal funds overnight interbank loan rate by 25 basis points on Feb. 4, the first tightening in five years.

The Fed's move left the short end of the market waiting for another rate rise while it fueled inflationary fears at the long end.

Technical indicators have begun to signal that the bond market has fallen too far, but analysts said sentiment was so negative that few investors are likely to have the courage to come in and buy. "I start from the perspective that the market's already overdone, but it seems to

me it's likely to get more overdone," said Dana Johnson, chief of market analysis at the First National Bank of Chicago.

Kevin Logan, chief economist at Swiss Bank Corp., said he expected prices to go lower, especially at the long end of the market, because investors remain confused about how soon and how often the Fed plans to tighten monetary policy.

"Until that confusion is cleared up, even at these levels I don't think we'll see people willing to step up and buy very much," he said.

In the meantime, the uncertainty will lead to additional selling by nervous investors, and that selling will push the market lower in the absence of any willing buyers, he said.

Mr. Logan said the short end of the market may do better than the long end because short-term securities already have priced in the next Fed tightening. "There may be people willing to nibble at these levels," he said.

Mr. Johnson said reports that could trigger additional losses next week include the U.S. purchasing managers' index for February and revisions to the U.S. fourth-quarter gross domestic product, both scheduled for release on Tuesday, and the February U.S. employment report, expected on Friday.

The Treasury market took a tumble last week when the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia wrote in its February report that local manufacturing activity had shown a big increase in prices, and Mr. Johnson expected more price increases to show up in the national purchasing index for February.

But Donald E. Maude, chief U.S. fixed-income strategist at Scotia McLeod, said the price components of both the Chicago and national purchasing managers' indexes should steady in February following big gains posted in January.

Fourth-quarter output is expected to be revised up from the 5.9 percent gain reported last month, with analysts widely forecasting a revision to a 6.8 percent jump. But traders said that the higher fourth-quarter number was already accounted for in current bond prices.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 28 to March 4

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business Week	
Asia-Pacific	
Feb. 27 Beijing	U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce Jeffrey Garten arrives from Indonesia for four-day visit.
Feb. 28 Beijing	China issues first economic report on 1993. Outlook: Initial estimates for economic growth and inflation are likely to be revised upward.
Feb. 29 Beijing	EU Trade Commissioner Leon Brittan meets with Chinese Trade Minister Hu Y1 to discuss European Union/China trade relations.
March 1 Beijing	New Delhi Finance Minister Manmohan Singh to release annual budget.
March 1 Beijing	East Asia Summit, HSBG Holdings, Hang Seng Bank, China Overseas Land & Investment, CFI International Holdings.
March 1	Hang Kong Government to auction three land sites earmarked for residential development.
March 1	Hong Kong Bank to announce major expansion of its operations in Hong Kong and China.
March 1	Tokyo "Ankoku" quarterly economic outlook survey. Outlook: Diffusion index seen at minus 55, unchanged.
March 1	Tokyo Unemployment rate and job-to-applicant ratio. Outlook: Unemployment unchanged at 2.4%, ratio down at 0.55.
March 1	Paraguay President's Day holiday.
March 1	Financial Secretary Hansha Macleod makes his annual budget statement.
March 1	U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce Jeffrey Garten arrives from Indonesia for four-day visit.
March 1	U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and former Sen. Howard Baker speak at American Chamber of Commerce on the U.S.-China relationship.
March 1	New Delhi Polish President Lech Walesa, accompanied by his foreign and economic relations minister, to visit India.
March 1	Shanghai Steel Tube to announce plans to seek a listing of class B shares.
Europe	
Feb. 28 Frankfurt	Expected this week: Frankfurt-1000 index to rise 10-15 points. Forecast: Up 0.3% in month.
Feb. 28 Frankfurt	Amsterdam Revised 1993 fourth-quarter gross domestic product.
Feb. 28 Frankfurt	Amsterdam January unemployment rate. Forecast: 12.2%.
Feb. 28 Frankfurt	Hatfield January unemployment rate. Forecast: 19.4%.
Feb. 28 Frankfurt	Madrid December industrial production. Forecast: Up 2.0% in year.
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Feb. 28 Frankfurt	Hatfield January unemployment rate. Forecast: 19.4%.
Feb. 28 Frankfurt	Madrid December industrial production. Forecast: Up 2.0% in year.
Feb. 28 Frankfurt	Madrid January balance of trade. Forecast: 240 billion pesetas deficit.
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Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales				Chng
			1985	High	Low	Chng	
Furon	.24	1.4	473	18%	16%	17%	-3%
Futurite	-	-	2411	12%	11%	13%	-3%
Futurite	-	-	664	18%	14%	15%	+1%
Futurite	-	-	1326	8%	5%	6%	+5%
Futurite	-	-	312	2%	7%	2%	-1%

GLOBAL FUND MANAGEMENT
Which Way are the Markets Moving?

**THE CONFERENCE
WILL BE DIVIDED INTO THE
FOLLOWING SESSIONS:**

Derivative and alternative investing
approaches, Bond and currency,
Equity, Emerging market

Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH
Tel: (44 71) 836 4802
Fax: (44 71) 836 0717

Herald-Tribune.

MONDAY SPORTS

Cal's Title Shot Fades With OT Loss to USC

The Associated Press
Southern Cal's overtime victory over No. 17 California probably cost the Golden Bears a chance at the Pac-10 championship.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

But Coach Tom Izzo does not think it's the end of the world. "The loss won't kill our season," he said.

Harris, who made a career-high six 3-point shots and scored a career-high 23 points, then dribbled the ball downcourt and unloaded from about 30 feet to tie the game at 69-69 before the overtime.

A 3-point shot by Anwar McCuque with 2:43 left in overtime put Cal ahead 75-74, but the Trojans (13-11, 6-9) scored the next 10 points to clinch the victory.

No. 1 Arkansas 91, Auburn 81: In Fayetteville, Arkansas, Corey Beck and Clint McDaniel each made two 3-pointers to lead the Trojans to a 91-81 victory in OT.

The victory prevented Cal from keeping pace with No. 9 Arizona and No. 15 UCLA in the Pac-10.

Cal (19-6, 10-4 Pac-10) led 55-41 when Treymore Anichum made a three-point play with seven min-

utes left in the second half. The play triggered a 10-0 Southern Cal run in a span of 1:57 to draw the Trojans within four points.

Cal's Jason Kidd made six free throws without a miss in the final 1:04 to keep the Golden Bears ahead. The last two came with 8.5 seconds remaining, giving Cal a 69-66 lead.

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Fame Panel Elects Rizzuto And Durocher

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — Leo Durocher and Phil Rizzuto, overlooked by baseball's Hall of Fame for decades, finally were elected for induction to Cooperstown by a reconstituted veterans committee.

Durocher, the manager known as "The Lip," died in 1991. Rizzuto was a five-time All-Star known as the "Scooter" when he played shortstop for the New York Yankees in the 1940s and 1950s.

Rizzuto, 78, hit .273 in 13 seasons with 38 homers and 562 RBIs, and was elected to the AL's 1950 MVP. He played with 10 pennant winners and eight World Series champs.

Durocher was a teammate of Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig when he broke into the majors with the Yankees in 1925.

Durocher led three pennant winners: the 1941 Dodgers and the 1951 and '54 Giants.

SIDELINES

Jersey Joe Walcott, Boxer, Dies at 80

CAMDEN, New Jersey (NYT) — Jersey Joe Walcott, 80, the son of poor immigrants from Barbados who slugged his way out of poverty and into the record books as the oldest fighter to win the world heavyweight boxing championship, died Friday.

On July 18, 1951, Walcott, 37, knocked out Ezzard Charles — an opponent who had already beaten Walcott twice — in the seventh round in Forbes Field in Pittsburgh to win the title.

Chinese Swimmer Banned for Drugs

ISTANBUL (AP) — The International Swimming Federation banned the Chinese swimmer Zhong Wuyue from international competition for two years and invalidated her 50-meter and 100-meter butterfly world records after she failed a drug test.

FINA said Saturday that Zhong had tested positive at the World Cup meet in Beijing last month when she set the world records.

For the Record

Rattaporn Sor Vorapin of Thailand retained his IBF miniflyweight title with a unanimous decision over Ronnie Magrango of the Philippines in Pichit, Thailand.

Nigel Benn kept the WBC super-middleweight title with a unanimous decision over his fellow Briton Henry Wharton in London.

Steve Little of the United States, who had not fought for 13 months, stunned his compatriot Michael Nunn, winning the WBA super-middleweight title on a split points decision in London.

Jorge Solari of Argentina has been hired to coach Saudi Arabia's World Cup-bound soccer team.

Derrick Coleman signed a \$30 million, four-year contract with the New Jersey Nets, making him the highest-paid player in the National Basketball Association.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W	L	Pct	GB
New York	36	16	—
Orlando	28	24	8
Indiana	27	25	9
New Jersey	26	26	10
Boston	25	27	11
Philadelphia	23	29	13
Washington	16	36	20

Central Division

W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

Pacific Division

W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	28	16	—
San Antonio	27	17	—
Utah	27	17	—
Denver	27	17	—
Minnesota	15	29	12
Dallas	8	47	25

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	28	16	—
San Antonio	27	17	—
Utah	27	17	—
Denver	27	17	—
Minnesota	15	29	12
Dallas	8	47	25

Pacific Division

W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	28	16	—
San Antonio	27	17	—
Utah	27	17	—
Denver	27	17	—
Minnesota	15	29	12
Dallas	8	47	25

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

MONDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

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Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

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W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
Indiana	20	25	7
Charlotte	22	24	5
Memphis	16	29	11
Detroit	13	31	14

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

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Atlanta	27	17	—
Chicago	27	17	—
Cleveland	21	24	6
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SPORTS

WINTER OLYMPICS

Short-Track Races Long on Drama

Italy and South Koreans Set Records, Turner Disqualified

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

HAMAR — The last couple of days had been no fun for Cathy Turner, the two-time U.S. gold medalist in Olympic short-track speed skating.

There were accusations that she was a dirty skater, a nasty note in her electronic mail and whispers that she would be taken down by Canadian or Chinese skaters. Saturday night, she was disqualified from the 1,000-meter race for impeding another skater, and when Turner left the ice, she also said she was leaving the sport.

"I'm not having fun," said Turner, who is 31. "This is supposed to be fun. I was looking forward to skating here. But all this nonsense is taking the fun away from me."

Her announced retirement was yet another dark moment for a sport that has suffered through an embarrassing Olympics with name-calling, tantrums, disqualifications, suspect refereeing and general confusion.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, has expressed his concern. Only two years after short-

track speed skating was first introduced as a medal sport, there is some question whether it will remain an Olympic event.

"I just hope my sport doesn't suffer from this week," said Nathalie Lambert, a Canadian who won a silver medal Saturday night in the 1,000 meters and who has been a critic of Turner's aggressive skating.

Overshadowed by Turner's retirement were the three new Olympic records, and the silver medal performance by the United States in the men's 5,000-meter relay. Eric Flaim, Randall Bartz, John Coyle and Andy Gabel provided the United States with its 15th medal of these Olympics, a record total.

"There was no controversy," said Flaim. "We were the best in long-track skating at the 1992 Olympics in Calgary. Nobody got knocked out or jumped into another person. It was a clean race."

He spoke as if he were surprised. True, it did seem rare that no one was disqualified or called a cheat.

All week there had been blood, especially among the American, Chinese and Canadian women skaters. The enmity stemmed from



Turner found the ruling unfair — and retired from the sport.

the 3,000-meter relay, after which the Chinese women were disqualified and the Americans were awarded a bronze medal. Thursday night, Lambert called Turner dirty after Lambert skated with Turner and fell in a preliminary round of the 500-meter race.

Turner eventually won the gold medal, defending her 1992 Olympic title, but only after the silver medalist, Zhang Yanmei of China, complained that Turner had grabbed her leg and thrown her off balance while passing. The Chinese delegation filed an official protest. Zhang stormed off the medal podium, took the medal from around her neck and threw down a bouquet of flowers.

After that race, Turner discovered a venomous note from a Canadian man in her electronic mail, she said. The message, displayed Saturday night by Jack Mortell, the U.S. short-track team's leader, ended with this admonishment: "From all Canadians, go to hell."

A Canadian television producer contacted her and apologized, Turner said, saying that someone had improperly sent the message under his name.

Still, the U.S. Olympic Committee stepped up security for Saturday's 1,000-meter race. Turner fell to one knee and was almost eliminated in the first round, then she was disqualified in the semifinals for improperly cutting in front of a South Korean skater, Kim So Hee. "I don't know what I did," said Turner, adding that she was an aggressive skater, not a dirty skater. "This isn't good for the sport."

Even Turner's opponents admitted that the infraction was minor, but the referee apparently was in no mood for any chicanery.

"I think the referees thought they should be more severe tonight," Lambert said.

After the disqualification, Turner said that the name-calling and protests represented "the worst case of sportsmanship I've ever seen." Then she said she was leaving short-track racing. And some wondered whether short-track racing would soon be leaving the Olympics.

Only the gold medal in the men's 5,000-meter short-track speed skating relay by setting an Olympic record of 7:11.81, The Associated Press reported.

The team comprising Maurizio Carmino, Orazio Fagnone, Hing Hing and Mirko Vuillemin broke the previous mark of 7:14.02 set by South Korea in 1992.

The United States captured the silver in a time of 7:13.68, while Australia won its first Winter Olympics medal ever, the bronze, in 7:13.69.

Chun Lee Kyung of South Korea won the women's 1,000-meter short-track title with an Olympic record time of 1:36.87. The silver went to Nathalie Lambert of Canada in 1:36.97, while Kim So Hee of South Korea took the bronze in 1:37.09.

Kim had set the record that was broken, 1:37.17, in the semifinals. And Chae Ji Hoon of South Korea set an Olympic record of 43.45 seconds to win the men's 500-meter title. The silver went to Mirko Vuillemin of Italy in 43.47 seconds. Nicholas Gough of Great Britain claimed the bronze with a time of 43.68.

The previous Olympic record of 44.01 seconds was set earlier in the Games by Bjornar Egeun of Norway.

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

COUNTRY	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Germany	10	11	5	26
United States	7	7	8	22
Italy	4	4	8	16
Canada	4	4	8	16
South Korea	2	4	4	10
Australia	2	2	4	8
France	1	2	4	7
Netherlands	1	1	3	5
Sweden	1	1	3	5
China	1	1	3	5
Switzerland	1	1	3	5
Finland	1	1	3	5
Unified Team	1	1	3	5
Other	1	1	3	5

Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Men's 500m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Men's 1,000m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Men's 1,500m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Men's 2,000m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Men's 2,500m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Men's 3,000m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Men's 3,500m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Men's 4,000m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Men's 4,500m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Men's 5,000m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)

Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Women's 500m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Women's 1,000m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Women's 1,500m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Women's 2,000m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Women's 2,500m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Women's 3,000m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
Women's 3,500m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)
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Women's 5,000m	Chun Lee Kyung (South Korea)	Nathalie Lambert (Canada)	Kim So Hee (South Korea)

Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze
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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

Sweden Beats Canada in Shoot-Out for Hockey Gold

By Johnette Howard
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — There were breathless, end-to-end rushes, desperation comebacks and not a shred of surrender in either team, not even after the grueling overtime had come and gone. By the time the sudden-death shoot-out arrived, Kenny Jonsson of Sweden had skated off unsteadily after being knocked unconscious, Todd Hirsch of Canada had a wicked mark under one eye and teammate Greg Johnson was playing with a nasty line of knitted black stitches curling over the bridge of his nose like a contipede.

This was the curtain-closing event of the 17th Winter Games, one more rousing memory to heap atop the others made in Lillehammer over the last 16 days. Until Sunday, Sweden had never won the ice hockey gold medal at the Winter Olympics, and Canada, the cradle of the sport, had not won one in 42 years.

But somehow, rather than succumb to the pressure or wilt from desire, the two teams played a hockey game for the ages through 60 throat-constricting minutes of regulation, and the 10-minute overtime, and that heart-stopping shoot-out that ended on the seventh go-round by a kid center named Peter Forsberg, who spends much of his time insisting that he'd rather pass than score.

With the crowd screaming as he took the puck at center ice, Forsberg came bearing down on Canadian goalie Corey Hirsch until, near the goal crease, he hesitated with the puck on his stick for what felt like an interminable amount of time.

Hirsch finally flinched first when it seemed only four feet or so separated the two men. And Forsberg — stickhandling the puck right, then left, then right again — slid an agonizingly slow backhand shot along the ice, just under Hirsch's glove just a millisecond before the glove hit ice.

"I thought I had it," Hirsch said.

When 19-year-old Canadian Paul Kariya could not answer Forsberg's challenge — floating a shot toward the high right corner that Swedish goalie Tommy Salo slapped out of the air with his glove — Sweden had its first-ever Olympic gold. 3-2, and Canada settled for the silver medal for the second time in the last two Olympic Games.

For Canada, picked to finish as low as seventh by some folks back home, the loss was especially disappointing because victory looked assured in regulation.

After failing to dent Sweden's Salo through the first 50 minutes of regulation, the Canadians scored twice in three minutes on screaming slapshots by Kariya, then Derek Mayer, to seize a 2-1 lead with 8:17 remaining. The margin still looked good until defenseman Brad Werenka leveled former NHL star Mats Naslund in front of the net, then threw back his head and winced in horror when referee's right arm went up signaling a penalty with 2:10 to play.

Sweden needed just 21 seconds to score. Defenseman Magnus Svensson took the puck in the middle of the blue line and Hirsch — screened completely by a four-man scrum in front of the net — had no chance to see, let alone stop, the bullet that Svensson rifled by his right elbow and snapped back the back of the net.

"I couldn't believe it," Naslund said, still smiling two hours after the game. "When they scored to make it 2-1, it looked pretty hopeless. I didn't think we were going to get a power-play chance. I didn't think the referee was going to call anything."

The overtime was much like regulation, with the Swedes running their breathtaking, patterned offense that relies on pinpoint passing and some striking stickhandling and skating, and the Canadians playing their grinding, board-crashing, dump-and-chase game.

Both sides had chances to score. In one sequence, after Forsberg roared in and missed wide right, Kariya took the puck end-to-end and blasted a shot that got by Salo but went just to the left of the net.

From there it was on to the shoot-out — five designated shooters from each team taking turns shooting penalty shot attempts at the other's goalie. If score is still tied after that — as it was at 2-2 — the shoot-out becomes sudden death and the team that scores the first unanswered goal wins.

When the sudden-death format kicked in, Forsberg got his second chance. It worked.

In Saturday's matches:

Finland 4, Russia 0: Finland won the bronze medal with its second shutout of Russia.

It was the first time in its 11 Olympics that Russia and its predecessors — the Soviet Union and Unified Team — failed to win a medal. None of those teams had been shut out until Finland blanked the Russians in the second preliminary-round game.

Finland's only previous medal was a silver in 1988.



Peter Forsberg of Sweden slipping the puck past Canada's Corey Hirsch in the penalty shoot-out for the winning goal in Sunday's final.

Czech Republic 7, Slovakia 1: It was the first showdown between the Czech Republic and Slovakia since they split apart 14 months ago, and the Czechs capitalized on defensive lapses to rout their former countrymen for fifth place. The Slovaks jumped into the lead at 2:21 of

the first period on Miroslav Satan's ninth goal of the Olympics. But the Slovak defense then fell apart, allowing three straight breakaway goals by the Czechs between 9:33 and 18:43.

Germany 4, United States 3: The U.S. team

capped its worst Olympic hockey tournament ever, finishing in eighth place.

The United States (1-4-3) had never done worse than seventh. Germany (4-4-0) beat the United States for the first time in eight Olympic meetings.

Smirnov Captures 50K Cross-Country For Kazakhstan

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — They had been on their feet for the last fortnight, cheering and ignoring the elements, and the final day of their very wintry Olympics was no exception.

More than 15,000 Norwegians spent the previous night in tents near the Birkebeinren Ski Stadium, and more than 100,000 were in full voice Sunday for the marathon of cross-country skiing, the men's 50-kilometer classical race.

But by the time the final Nordic event of these Games came to an end in this Nordic nation, the crowd was no longer relying on its lulling language.

Instead, the Norwegians were chanting a single Slavic name: "Smirnov, Smirnov, Smirnov, Smirnov."

After a decade of near misses, after expatriation, acclimatization and a lot of perspiration, Vladimir Smirnov of Kazakhstan finally had won his Olympic gold medal.

Smirnov and Scandinavia could not have been happier.

"This has been a dream of mine for many years," said the 29-year-old Smirnov, who was born in the Soviet Union but has lived in Sundsvall, Sweden, since 1991.

Smirnov's victory came at the expense of Mika Myllylä of Finland, who took the silver medal, and Sture Sivertsen of Norway, who took the bronze. It also came at the expense of Smirnov's Norwegian friends Bjorn Dacheile and Vegard Ulvang, who finished fourth and 10th.

"I am disappointed for myself, but the best thing about today is that Vladimir finally did it," said Ulvang, a triple Olympic gold medalist in Albertville two years ago who managed only one silver medal here.

Smirnov, the World Cup leader coming into Lillehammer, already had won a silver medal in the 10-kilometer classical and in the combined pursuit. He also had two silvers and a bronze from the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary. But until Sunday, his only major title had come in the 30-kilometer race at the 1989 World Championships.

The truth is that he never expected to make his Olympic breakthrough at this distance.

"I have raced 50 times the 50 kilometers, but I have never had this kind of result," he said. "Usually after 42 or 43 kilometers, I start to get sore and fall back. But the surprise today was that I never had any problems, and the biggest surprise of all is that I got the gold medal."

Smirnov started 59th in the 72-man field and recorded the fastest split times at all but the first check point at 1.7 kilometers. He finished in 2:07:20.3, more than a minute better than Myllylä.

Along the way, Smirnov was cheered every bit as enthusiastically as Sivertsen, Ulvang or Dacheile.

"Many people came up to me before the race to wish me luck in the 50 kilometers," Smirnov said. "I felt the Norwegian people were behind me today."

They have been squarely behind him since last year's world championships, when he lost a pursuit race to Dacheile in a photo finish after initially being declared the winner. Smirnov was mugged with letters from supportive Norwegians, some of which contained paper medals colored gold. Since then, he has begun pitching coffee on Norwegian television and continued his adventures with Ulvang, spending three weeks climbing mountains and riding horses with him in the wilds of Mongolia last summer.

The two skiers first met at the World Junior Championships in 1982 but were unable to develop a friendship until Smirnov left the Soviet in 1991.

"You could tell he wanted to talk before, but it just wasn't possible because of politics," Ulvang said. "But you become really close on trips like we have made. He told me all about the old system, the Soviet system. He was a captain in the Red Army, but what was strange is that we had some shotguns to shoot birds, and Vladimir had never seen a gun before. He had no idea which way to even point it. I guess he was more skier than soldier in the army."

Smirnov was born in Schuchinsk, a mountain town that according to Baglan Idrisov of the Kazakhstan Olympic Committee is "so small you could not find it on any maps." His parents, both ethnic Russians, still live in Schuchinsk, but Smirnov, who is fluent in Russian, Swedish and German, is not fluent in the Kazakh language.

He is, however, the first Olympic gold medalist in the history of Kazakhstan.

"I don't really know what goes on there," he said. "I rarely talk to our Olympic committee, but I received a telegram from the president of Kazakhstan today. It was the first telegram in my life that I ever got from a president."

He probably never had received a compliment from a prime minister, either, but that was exactly what Smirnov got from Norway's Gro Harlem Brundtland, who expressed what many of the thousands of people along the course were feeling as they chanted that once unfamiliar name.

"It was," said Brundtland, "the perfect ending to a great Olympics."



Vladimir Smirnov working Sunday toward the gold medal. Finland finished second, and Norway third.

To Green and White Norway, With Thanks

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — Put on my last Hawaiian floral shirt, my spiffiest pair of chinos and loafers with no socks and sauntered over to the figure-skating arena. There was a sign on the door: All the Lovely European Female Skaters Have Gone Home. You Go Home, Too. Dirty Old Man.

Actually, there was no sign like that, but I did get the feeling the 1994 Winter Games had taken on a new tone. They had gone outdoors on me. Well, it was never too late to sample the other side of the Winter Games. For 15 days, all of us on the Nancy-Katarina watch had seen only indoor ice. Now it was time to see outdoor snow. I was going to sample one of Norway's greatest sporting passions, the 50-kilometer cross-country skiing.

Dug out the fur hat. Figured out how to tie it. Dug out the thick mittens. Dug out the ski pants. Dug out the insulated inner socks. Dug out the chapstick. Dug out the silk longies. Took a bus up the mountain.

While the driver was down-shifting his way up the switchbacks, I reflected on these Games. I gave thanks to the gracious planning by the Norwegian organizers. I marveled once again at the fluent way Norwegians speak English. I remembered the mix of common sense and competence that permeated every dealing: the police officers who allowed me into parking lots where I did not officially belong; the desk clerks who solved my every problem; the telephone expert who put a new code in my computer so I could dial from my room; the old fisherman in Hamar who wrote down "perch" and "trout" for all the foreigners who trekked out on the ice, the townspeople who put up with chattering Yanks clogging up the icy sidewalks. I haven't felt so clean in years.

As the bus climbed higher, I could see the frozen Lake Mjøsa below me, the other mountains in the distance, the white birch trees and green pine trees and lush mounds of snow, still clean after two weeks of use. The bus stopped on a plateau, and the stadium was packed with nearly 20,000 spectators, but there were trails leading further up, past tents that have been there for two weeks. There were campfires smoldering, although officials were trying to put out the fires, to keep the smoke from getting into the skiers' lungs.

I hiked a kilometer or two without seeing the course. Maybe this was like the rowing races at Henley, where it is possible to spend a July afternoon without ever seeing the lovely Isis River. But there on a bluff I could see the course.

Shortly after 10, people started chanting "Hey-hey-hey," and single skiers began zipping their way up the

incline. My hamstring muscles ached from watching them. There was an Estonian, a Spaniard, a Bulgarian, a Czech, a Latvian. Hey-hey-hey-hey, the fans chanted.

I spotted half a dozen insulated green mats, looking like the turf infields at hideous American domed stadiums. On the mats was a group from Oslo, looking like people spending a Sunday at Jones Beach. They had sunglasses on, a couple of layers of clothing, but they looked warm and happy. They were grilling hot dogs, hot water in a kettle, and listening to the radio, where the local Phil Rizzuto was probably sending out birthday greetings to little old ladies in Trondheim and Bergen.

"He is giving the times," said Teje Opsahl.

"He is saying who is sking well," said Jon Arne Rasmussen.

"We came up yesterday," said Trono Samseth.

"We ate in a restaurant last night," said Birger Osby.

I assumed they were all rooting for Bjorn Dacheile and Vegard Ulvang, the two main Norwegian hopes, but they said they were rooting for Vladimir Smirnov, who represents Kazakhstan, and is a good pal of Ulvang. But why would they root for a Russian-speaking skier?

"We've got enough medals of our own," said Ole Christian Sorlie.

"Smirnov tries very hard," said Lilly Krohn-Nydal.

They seemed to epitomize the Norwegian sense of modesty and fair play I have been encountering for two weeks, the attitude that made them love Johann Olav Koss, the speedskater who gave his bonus money to Sarajevo, the attitude that made them shake their heads at our morbid preoccupation with Our Yank, Tonya Harding. They looked healthy and happy in the frigid air.

I hiked back toward the stadium, and soon the leaders began heading for the finish line. The fans cheered every skier. Their loudest cheers were for Smirnov winning the gold medal, but they stayed for the other skiers coming in late. Hey-hey-hey-hey.

As the bus inched its way down the mountain, I realized I have never appreciated winter more. Back in New York, winter is the enemy, but here it is a trusted friend, a beautiful companion. Whenever I think of Winter Games, I will always close my eyes and picture the whites and greens of Norway. They could hold 'em here every four years, as far as I am concerned.

For all their skill at English, Norwegians did appreciate when we learned a few words of their language. I'm going to use my tiny bit of Norwegian one last time. Tusen takk. Thank you very much.

Moments to Remember

Los Angeles Times Service

LILLEHAMMER — Lasting memories of the 17th Winter Olympics, Lillehammer '94:

• The absurdity of 250 reporters sitting in an auditorium at 1 A.M., listening to Mike Moran and Harvey Schiller of the U.S. Olympic Committee reading the news releases the reporters had just been handed on Tonya Harding's being allowed to skate in the Games.

• That lung-searing first breath when you step outdoors on a deceptively sunny winter morning.

• The absurdity of hundreds of reporters, photographers and television crews waiting to catch a glimpse of Tonya Harding after her arrival in Hamar.

• All those moose-crossing signs, and not one moose sighted.

• The realization that there are 7,353 ways of preparing salmon — and that Norwegians know every one of them.

• The human-humbling view of the ruggedly handsome Norwegian countryside.

• The touching sight of aerial skier Nikko Stone, who had just missed qualifying for the final, hunched and comforting a weeping Kristeen Porter, who had missed her chance by landing on her face.

• Thousands of happy Norwegians — waving flags, singing, cheering, trying to run with the skiers — at race after race at the cross-country stadium.

• The absurdity of Tonya Harding's coach telling 500 or more reporters at a news conference that only questions deemed appropriate by her would be answered.

• Jere Longman of the New York Times promptly asking Harding, why, since she had lied to reporters about smoking cigarettes and to the FBI about her knowledge of the attack on Nancy Kerrigan, anyone should believe anything she said.

• The look of relief on Dan Jansen's face as he skated a victory lap, carrying his baby daughter, after finally winning his Olympic gold in the 1,000 meters.

... So, *adjo* Olympics. *Adjo* Lillehammer. *Adjo* Norway. Thanks for inviting us.

GAMES: Athletes Think Payday

Continued from Page 1

Jansen's gold medal victory in the 1,000 meters. Norwegians shouted encouraging cheers to a Japanese skier even though he was beating one of their own. An exhausted Manuela Di Centa of Italy was lifted out of the snow by Finland's Marja-Liisa Kirvesniemi, the woman she trounced in the grueling 30-kilometer cross-country race.

But if the old jingoism is waning, the new materialism is gaining ground. Olympic athletes, at times, seem to compete less for their flag than for their share in the marketplace. A victory can reap a cornucopia of cash bonuses and endorsements that, even for medalists in minor sports, can easily surpass a million dollars.

Nowhere is the transition toward big money more evident than among the Russians. Once the pampered scions of the Soviet sports empire, Russian athletes and their mentors now must struggle to raise the cash they need to maintain their single-minded devotion to their sport.

Sergei Grinkov, who won the gold medal with Ekaterina Gordeeva in pairs figure skating, says money has become an obsession for many athletes because standards are so high that only those who can devote themselves on a full-time basis to preparing for the Games can hope to win.

"If you want to skate for a gold medal, you cannot have another life," Grinkov said. "There is no time to pursue your studies or prepare for another career."

Many athletes from the former Soviet Union have chosen to live abroad, where training conditions are better and endorsement possibilities greater. The Ukrainian figure skater Victor Petrenko spends most of his time in the United States; the pole vaulter Sergei Bubka resides in Germany and says he is moving to France. Kazakhstan's Vladimir Smirnov, a cross-country skier who was born in Siberia, is preparing to adopt Swedish nationality.

Unlike them, Grinkov says he has no plans to move abroad. Even if Moscow's streets are no longer as safe as they used to be, and athletes are tempting targets for criminals seeking a cut of their foreign currency earnings, Grinkov says he cannot bear the thought of abandoning his native capital.

"We get lots of offers to live and train in Europe and the United States, but I feel really comfortable in Moscow," he said. "I just make a point of not keeping my money there."

But Grinkov says he will strive to build on his global celebrity through professional tours after the Games. His gold medal helped secure a contract with the ice-skating impresario Tom Collins for 65 appearances across the United States.

Vitali Smirnov, the head of Russia's Olympic Committee, says he welcomes the fact that "there is a lot more emphasis in the Olympics these days on business rather than nationalism or patriotism."

With the government budget so stretched that the once-powerful Sports Ministry has been abolished, raising money has become a major preoccupation in Russia.

Smirnov says that thanks to Reebok's generous sponsorship, an Olympic lottery and shops selling \$20,000 a day worth of Olympic paraphernalia, the Russians managed to send an impressive team that — against the odds — won the largest number of gold medals.

"We also have won something that is very important for Russians — independence from government control," Smirnov said. "We are learning to survive in the marketplace so that we do not have to rely any more on the central government to give us money and tell us what to do."

Even though they may not draw the hefty endorsements carried by their U.S. peers, Russia's athletes were awarded a \$15,000 check from their Olympic committee — the same as for U.S. athletes — for every gold medal.

Smirnov believes the gradual takeover of the Olympics by professional athletes is a healthy trend.

"People today are interested in seeing the best athletes in the world, regardless of where he or she comes from," Smirnov said. "The return of professional figure skaters is good for the spectators and the sport. Having the American Dream Team play basketball in the Barcelona Games made the sport more popular than ever."

The global celebrity of the athletes has become a critical dimension of the Olympic marketing phenomenon. Even before the Harding-Kerrigan controversy boosted viewer interest, the Winter Games were assured of success because a record 100 nations agreed to televise the Olympics for a cumulative audience of 10 billion people.

In dedicating the Lillehammer Games to the memory of Sarajevo, the besieged Bosnian capital, 10 years after it was host of the Games, the International Olympic Committee's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said he wanted to instill real meaning into the ancient Greek notion of an Olympic truce.

The end of the Cold War may have curtailed political exploitation of the Olympics, but it has not made the world a safer place. Nobody knows it better than the nine athletes from Bosnia-Herzegovina, who risked sniper fire and other perils to get to the Games. Even though they won no medals, earned no money and have no hopes of becoming rich through endorsements, the Bosnian athletes have cherished their stay in this oasis of brotherhood perhaps more than anyone else.

"Just having a couple of weeks to enjoy peaceful surroundings in the company of the world's best athletes is a victory in itself," said Izet Baranac, a 28-year-old Bosnian bobbiestder. "Even if it is something of an illusion."

Expanding the IOC Market Big Factor in Picking Sites

Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — The cultivation of new markets has become a leading factor in the choice of Olympic host cities. Beijing was a prime contender for the 2000 Summer Games — before being passed over in favor of Sydney — because the IOC's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, wanted to bring the Games to a fifth of humanity.

Similarly, the site of Nagano, Japan, was chosen for the 1998 Winter Olympics because many IOC members are eager to expand interest in the winter sports in Asia and the Third World. This year, a half-dozen Caribbean countries sent bobbed teams and Senegal was represented by the first black African skier in the Olympics.

"Nearly all of the previous Winter Olympics have taken place in Europe or North America. Now there is a strong push to make these truly global games," said Harvey Schiller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

By staggering the Olympics — with Winter and Summer Games held two years apart — the IOC hopes that the winter sports will acquire a stronger identity and expand its domain beyond chic Western ski resorts.

— WILLIAM DROZDIK

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

From Mountaintop to Valley, a Ringing Goodbye to Lillehammer

By Ian Thomson

LILLEHAMMER — The last skiers came through, six of them, bobbing and driving like the pistons of a single engine. Their accompaniment into the stadium was a disco version of "Pomp and Circumstance," the song of graduations and goodbyes. It was thumping from the loudspeakers and a thousand Norwegian flags were whipping crazily in the still afternoon.

Then the skiers crossed the finish line and a change came over everybody. The skiers raised their arms and hugged their coaches and laughed among each other. They became normal people again, while all around them the crowds on top of the mountain began to cheer. The crowd was dressed in blue and purple and predominantly red, and in the early afternoon Sunday those colors began to leave the 17th Winter Olympic Games and drain themselves down the mountain as surely as the snow will melt this spring.

They had been up here for most of the last 16 days to support and drive forward the cross-country events at Lillehammer Olympic Park. At the end of each race they would vanish from the course, only to reappear themselves the next morning like something

fallen out of the sky. The cycle of replenishment ended Sunday. Just an hour after the men's 30-kilometer classical, the final race, only a few stubborn hundred remained in the stadium, gathered around the giant TV screen.

Their excuse was to see whether Alberto Tomba might win his gold medal in the slalom. They watched it turn from gold to silver as Thomas Stangassinger of Austria beat Tomba. Then they gave one last big cheer to Vladimir Smirnov of Kazakhstan, the 50-km gold medalist whose victory they supported with flags and bells as if he was Norwegian. The sincerity of Norwegian sportsmanship has been beyond question, which implies a sentimentality for the Olympics and what they stand for. Clearly this was not an exercise in nationalism for them, as the last floc of them moved toward the hill leading down the mountain.

Outside the stadium was the kind of goodbye that Disney gives — a band and two choirs to serenade them toward the food and souvenirs, because this is their last chance to buy. The second choir stood upon a snowbank singing something about the "springtime that makes the lonely winter seem long. The crowd moved beneath the singing in a

murble and the clanking of a single cowbell, and the path curled them around so that they could not avoid passing one last time the bare skeleton of their empty stadium.

From around a corner of trees came the warm smell of a campfire. People who had

cowbell seemed to be ringing everywhere all of the way down the mountain, and there were no guns that could be seen. There were no guns as more than 100,000 people with money in their pockets were swaying and bumping shoulders along paths kicked clean

Then they gave one last big cheer to Vladimir Smirnov of Kazakhstan. The sincerity of Norwegian sportsmanship has been beyond question, which implies a sentimentality for the Olympics and what they stand for. Clearly this was not an exercise in nationalism for them, as the last floc of people moved down the mountain.

walked a little but now weren't ready to say goodbye had torn fir branches from the trees and were sitting on them like cushions upon the snow. They looked up absently at the majority filing past. Most of the moving crowd were fitted with backpacks. A single

by the people who had gone down before them.

After five years of planning and deep-seated fears, the Olympics had blurred past in 16 days like the skiers of the morning. The people about their goodbyes to the skiers, but

who says farewell to the people? For the 550 employees and 11,000 volunteers who organized the stadiums and the places to stand, the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee has offered the services of psychiatrists and seminars to help them deal with a mission that builds like a glacier and vanishes like ice into the sea. For the 21,000 people who live in Lillehammer, it is a relief to know that the paths and the streets are yours again, but accompanying that must be a sense of melancholy to realize that you are, in a sense, walking down the mountain for the last time.

Up high on the mountain, where everyone feels homesick, you could see them taking in the view as if they would never see it again. They were saying goodbye with steadfast eyes. At the bottom of a hill with the first view of Lake Mjøsa sat more than 100 people, most of them drinking coffee, the steam escaping them like chimney smoke. They shared the hill with six sheep, which stood inside a small wood barn and blinked out the open door at the flow of people down the hill.

A mug of warm rum was being passed among a group of young men. They offered some to a stranger, they laughed at the sheep and then they led the way down the mountain. Suddenly it was steep. They were slipping

and tripping over trees and sliding down their backs, laughing, and their noise seemed to echo around them until everyone was laughing. It was a thick forest, and everywhere you looked were the patient trees and the people giggling like children.

The woods led into a road and the people funneled out happily, dusted in snow. The road fed them a view of the Olympic flame, with only a few hours of life remaining here. They could see the city now, and some of the ers behind a wire fence inflating balloons shaped like doves for the closing ceremony Sunday night.

From higher up they had been able to see a few thin rivers of people working across a snowy clearing. Now they themselves were the last legs of that river. It spilled onto a road and zigzagged down into town, which is a series of funnels all leading down to the train station. There must have been thousands of people boarding the trains to leave a place so beautiful and clean that even the most powerful global influences cannot ruin it.

On their way down they sought to fix everything to memory, which made the last day of the Olympics the quietest day, trying to remember it as it was before it was washed away forever.

Farewell To 'Best' Games Ever

By Ian Thomson

LILLEHAMMER — The town, here a proud farewell to the "best Olympic Winter Games ever" on Sunday with a sparkling closing ceremony tinged by sadness for the shattered Olympic city of Sarajevo.

A crowd of 40,000, and an estimated 2 billion television viewers worldwide, watched as the Norwegians handed on the Olympic baton to the Japanese city of Nagano, which will stage the 1998 Games.

Winners and losers from 16 days of competition, carrying the flags of 67 countries, streamed into the ski jump arena for the final show.

But before the fireworks and a long night of celebration, Olympic leaders recalled the shattered 1984 host city — and claimed some credit for the current truce in Bosnia.

"Dear Sarajevo, we do not forget you," said the International Olympic Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, as he formally closed the Games. "We will continue to support you."

"After many horrors, the situation now seems to be improving," he added. "Let us hope that this truce — to which, in our own very limited way, we may have contributed — let us hope that this truce will turn into lasting peace."

The 90-minute show was less formal but no less spectacular than the icy lighting display that opened the Games on Feb. 12.

Although Norway's rich folk culture and its eternal battle with the forces of nature were again at the fore, the closing ceremony showed the human touch that had made the coldest-ever Winter Games so special for fans.

Among the flag-bearers who led the crowd of other athletes were some of the Games' great names.

The United States chose Dan Jansen, the speed skater who broke his Olympic limo in the last race of his fourth Games.

Norway also chose a speed skater, Johann Olav Koss, who would receive golds in three world-record-breaking runnings on the ice.

Mongolia chose a speed skater as well: The short-track skater Butchuluun Bat-Orgil, who missed the opening ceremony because he did not know he had qualified, was his country's sole competitor at the Games.

Lillehammer's green-white message was not forgotten. The mayor, Audun Tron, sent off a six-member team of dog sledgers on a 18-month journey across Siberia to deliver an environmental message to the Nagano organizers.

After Samaranch's formal closing declaration came the main artistic part of the show. Giant trolls and evil Nordic spirits stalked the stage and the arena was bathed in a forest of light.

And 40,000 flashlights, each of them inscribed "Remember Sarajevo" were pointed to the sky to remind the world of the horrors of the Bosnian war.

But the evening belonged to the people of Lillehammer, whom Samaranch described as "the real winners of these magic Games."



Alberto Tomba of Italy celebrating with Norwegian fans after his second-place finish in the slalom. In the first run, he had come in 12th.



Germany-2's crew celebrating a golden victory over Switzerland-1.

Germany's Czudaj Wins in 4-Man Sled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LILLEHAMMER — Germany-2, piloted by Harald Czudaj, held off a hard charge Sunday by Gustav Weder in Switzerland-1 and won the gold medal in the four-man bobsled.

Germany-1, driven by Wolfgang Hoppe, won the bronze.

Czudaj, who entered the day with a slim lead of 12-hundredths of a second over the Swiss star, lost part of it in the first run. Weder, who had the fastest time of the day on each run, closed to within .09 second of the lead, racing down the 16-turn Hunderfossen track to 52.04 seconds the first time down.

But Weder, master of the come-back, was felled this time and had to settle for silver after winning the gold last week in the two-man. Although Weder posted the fastest time again on the final run, 52.13 seconds, Czudaj followed in 52.16 for a final time of 3 minutes, 27.78 seconds — six-hundredths better than Weder.

"It's wild, I didn't believe we could do it," Czudaj said. "I want to thank all the people who stood by me during the hard times."

Czudaj was referring to the disclosure that he had reported on teammates to the Stasi, the former East Germany's secret police, when he competed for that country. He was kept on the German team at the 1992 Albertville Games after

officials determined that his conduct had not harmed anyone. But he finished sixth.

Hoppe ended third for his record 28th medal in international competition and 12th in the Olympics. A double gold medalist 10 years ago at Sarajevo, Hoppe had identical runs Sunday of 52.14 seconds and was 23 seconds off the lead.

After the failure to get any medal in the two-man for the first time since 1964, the performances by Czudaj and Hoppe came as a major relief to the German team.

"Winning the four-man event after 10 years is the greatest achievement since we have been working together," said the team's head coach, Raimund Bethge.

Brian Shimer, pilot of USA-2, was disqualified before the heats began because his runners were too warm.

Dudley Stokes, pilot of Jamaica-1, made his third run in 52.29 seconds, 10th fastest and 38-hundredths of a second better than Randy Will of USA-1.

Stokes, 18th the first day, moved up to 14th and beat Will by one-hundredth of a second — a huge accomplishment. It was Jamaica's best Olympic showing.

The Jamaicans were the butt of jokes when they crashed in their Winter Games debut at Calgary on their third run in 1988.

(AP, Reuters)

Tomba Steals Thunder, Stangassinger Gets Gold

By Harvey Araton

New York Times Service

OYER — Tomba being carried on the shoulders of local women in garish Norwegian sweaters.

Tomba being pulled in a sled, like the monarch of the mountain.

Tomba grabbing an Italian flag from his fans and running wild in the snow. Tomba doing a front body flip, landing firm on his feet.

What better, more appropriate way could there be for a stunning alpine program, and Alberto Tomba's record-setting Olympic career, to reach a dramatic end?

Tomba did not win the gold medal Sunday in the men's slalom, but he did steal the last Olympic show. Just when it looked like he had failed to become the first alpine racer to win medals in three Olympics, the legend of La Bomba roared to life, and down the Hafjell course, the man with the permanent five o'clock shadow came through with a burst of one o'clock lightning.

From 12th place after the morning run, from a healthy 1.84 seconds behind, Tomba somehow overtook everyone but the leader, Thomas Stangassinger of Austria, who won the gold over Tomba by 13-hundredths of a second.

Tomba's medal was the fifth of his Olympic career: a six-year run through Calgary, Albertville and Lillehammer concluding with three golds and two silvers. He goes home Monday a happy man.

"Fantastic," he said. "It seems to be some kind of record, to go from 12th to second. I'm really proud of myself."

Sunday's tale of Tomba was reminiscent of the slalom two years ago at Albertville, when he made up 1:58 in the afternoon run to finish second behind Finn Christian Jagge of Norway. He executed a pattern of wondrous morning runs, directly related to his customary lack of sleep, for one reason or another.

This time, he said it was not because he was out partying with four women until 2 A.M., or was that two women until 4 A.M.? He desperately wanted to go out in style, not as he did in giant slalom Thursday, when he ran 13th in the first run and failed to finish the second. He just could not sleep.

"Nine-thirty, this is really early in the morning," he said. "It is very difficult for me."

He was first down the hill in the morning run, in 1:02.84, and soon he would be discounted as a medal candidate, as racers passed him by in a blur.

Stangassinger, a 28-year-old veteran from outside Salzburg, was almost a full second ahead of Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway. Jagge was fifth, 1.16 behind.

As for the threat of a Tomba rally, Stangassinger, with all due respect, would not have bet his life on it. "He was two seconds behind," he said. "I thought he could take one second, not more than that."

Between runs, Tomba decided to go for broke. The day was frigid and the top of the course, through the first group of gates, was a fret-

ful sheet of ice. The bottom was heavier snow, which required sharp-edged skis to cut a line and make up time.

"I had no choice," Tomba said.

"I was really going for it."

He chose a different set of skis, with sharper edges that would create a greater risk of slipping turning through the gates at the top.

Sure enough, Tomba nearly went down around the second gate, stunting his advancement momentarily. But once steadied, he began to generate momentum and speed.

By the middle of his run, his risk began to pay off. He blasted through the bottom of the course and to the finish line in 59.33, for a two-run time of 2:02.17.

He was only 80-hundredths of a second in the lead, with 11 racers still to come.

Tomba ripped off his goggles and looked back at his time on the scoreboard. Then he waved both hands in disgust. "I was not very pleased," he said. "I didn't believe I could get a medal."

None of the next three skiers came close to Tomba, as it became apparent that he had set a blistering pace from the middle of the course down. A tough Slovenian, Jurje Kosir, pulled up 36-hundredths short of Tomba, and that, ultimately, would be good enough for the bronze.

Patrick Staub of Switzerland was more than two seconds late and Jagge 1:02 too slow. Thomas Syrota of Austria was a victim of the ice, missing the fourth gate.

There were three skiers left, starting with Peter Roth of Germany. Tomba was suddenly one slip or lesser time away from a medal.

Roth's dream died between the second and third gates, when he went down. The giant video screen flashed Tomba, dazed, delirious. His fan club with their banners spaced through the largely Norwegian crowd was wild. Their man could do no worse than third.

Aamodt, going for his fourth medal of his home country Olympics but still without a gold, was up. The Norwegian fans roared, but not for long. Aamodt went down and out less than 15 seconds into his run.

Stangassinger was all that stood between Tomba and gold.

"I didn't know Alberto's time," Stangassinger said. All he could think of was getting through the ice. He, too, stumbled around the second gate. But once back on now, he felt confident that he had enough space between himself and Tomba, which he did, barely.

Stangassinger and Kosir were also carried off the pedestals by the local folk, but most eyes were fixed on Tomba, wanting one final look.



After winning the bronze in the slalom, Kjetil Andre Aamodt had a victory roll in the snow with her Slovenian teammate, Alenka Dovzan.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

The Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee said Sunday it had taken in more money than expected, and spent less.

"We feel we have succeeded in doing the Olympics in the Norwegian way, with a human touch," said Gerhard Heiberg, president of the committee.

The Games drew about 2 million visitors, nearly half the population of Norway. Eighty-eight percent of the tickets were sold, breaking the Olympic record of 83 percent set at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984.

Peter Roenningsen, LOOC's deputy managing director, said the biggest problem in a nearly trouble-free Olympics was not having a recording of the Ukrainian national anthem ready when Oksana Baiul won the women's figure skating title. A member of the Ukrainian team provided a cassette of the anthem so the medals ceremony could take place.

The group said it had spent more than 4 billion kroner (\$530 million) on the Games, not counting related improvements in the Lillehammer region. It received nearly 3 kroner from sponsors and the sale of TV rights and tickets.

Both figures were better than budgeted, Heiberg said. The Norwegian government will make up the operating deficit of about 975 million kroner.

A survey published Sunday in the newspaper Dagbladet showed that 56 percent of the Norwegians polled agreed with suggestions by Lillehammer's mayor that the town should bid for the 2010 Games. Twenty-seven percent were against and the rest undecided.

On the other hand, the Dagbladet poll showed that just 1 percent of Norwegians rated the women's figure skating as the most exciting event at the Olympics. Their choice: The men's 10,000-meter

speed-skating race, in which Norway's Johann Olav Koss smashed the world record.

The skates with which Koss set his three world records have been auctioned off on television for \$80,000, with the money to go to Olympic Aid.

Nita Kapoor, the spokeswoman for the Norwegian charity, said this took the total raised during the 16-day Lillehammer Games to nearly \$2.3 million.

Hanes, the U.S. clothing company, donated 47 cases of underwear to the Games after CBS Television reported that thousands of visitors were unable to get their underwear washed because of a shortage of public laundries.

"All of us kept remembering what our mothers had told us as children. 'Never go out without clean underwear,'" said Jim DeRose, president of retail operations at Hanes.

Schneider Makes Alpine History With 5th Medal

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

OYER Norway — When Vreni Schneider of Switzerland looked down the steep, snowy mountain from her starting position, the finish line and her medal chances in the women's slalom seemed quite a distance away.

She was in fifth place after the first run Saturday morning, 68-hundredths of a second behind the leader, Katja Koren of Slovenia, a big margin. Now she faced the final run, and the last race of her Olympic career. If she could win a fifth Olympic medal, it would make her the most decorated female skier in Olympic Alpine history.

"I didn't feel I could make the gold when I went to the starting line for the second run," she said. "But I also knew it was not impossible."

She faced stiff competition from her arch-rival, Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden, who was second after the first run and who last week had beaten her for the gold in the combined; from Elfriede Eder of Austria and Gabriela Zinger of Switzerland, who were also ahead of her going into the second run.

Schneider, 29, had won gold medals in the slalom and giant slalom in the 1988 Calgary Olympics, and in these Games she had won a silver in the combined and a bronze in the giant slalom. But as she prepared to make her second run, the race most clearly in her mind took place on Feb. 5 at Sierra Nevada, Spain. There, she was behind by a large margin and skied to victory.

"I thought of that," she said, "and realized I could do the same thing here. I was nervous when I broke out from the start, but I said

to myself, 'Attack the gates, attack, attack, attack!'"

And she did. "Sometimes, when I'm going down the slope, I have a feeling inside of how fast I'm going. When the gates come up to meet me, I know I'm going too slow. When I attack the gates, I am going fast."

And no second run?

"I went so hard I was unprepared when the finish line came up," she said. "Before I knew it the race was over."

She was delighted when she saw her time on the scoreboard. It was 56.33 seconds, the fastest of the day. Her total of 1:56.01 sent her into first place.

While seven women have won two gold medals in Alpine skiing, none had won three, not if Schneider. This was also Switzerland's first Alpine Olympic victory since 1988.

Eder took the silver medal, 34-hundredths of a second behind.

Koren won the bronze, beating out Wiberg by seven-hundredths of a second. It was Slovenia's second medal in these Olympics.

When Koren saw what she had done, she jumped into the arms of her teammate, Alenka Dovzan, who had won a bronze last Monday in the Alpine combined. The two women rolled in the snow together with joy. "It is our tradition," said Koren.

The medals at these Games made up for Schneider's disappointments in the 1992 Albertville Olympics, in which she fell in the giant slalom and managed a poor seventh in the slalom.

Although she conceded that 1992 had been a painful experience, she said that one must learn to accept defeat. "It is part of our job," she said.

There was also a poignant significance to Eder's medal, the first

women's Alpine skiing medal for Austria in these Olympics.

"I felt it was very important for our team, and for me," she said, "because of our memory of Ulli."

Ulrike Maier, at 26 and considered the "skating mom" of the Austrian team, was killed on Jan. 29 in a downhill race when she ran into a timing device on the course.

"I was home when I heard this," said Eder, "and everything just went black in my head. It was unbelievable." She was so devastated that she said she considered quitting skiing.

"Ulli meant very much to me," she said. "She was very nice, and I looked up to her. But I remembered that Ulli was a fighter. And I thought, I must fight. In life, you have to keep on fighting, no matter what."

